The New-York Times.

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THE PEACE BUBBLE.

RESULT OF MR. BLAIR'S MISSION.

HE ADMITS IT TO BE "A FAILURE."

THE TERMS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Independence First and an Armistice Next.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS ON PEACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 27.

The peace bubble that has for ten days past floated so brilliantly before the gaze of men, has to-day come to a sudden collapse. Late last evening FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr., returned from Richmond, and brought with him precisely what sensible men expected—that is, just nothing. He brought neither olive branch in his hand, Peace Commissioners under his cloak, nor a treaty in his pocket. His mission, so far as practical results are concerned, is, in fact, as Mr. BLAIR expressed himself to-day, "a total failure."

That JEFF DAVIS desires peace, his own oft-repeated official announcements leave us no room to doubt; but we now know that as condition precedent to any overture looking to this end, he demands, first, that negotiations shall be conducted as between two independent nationalities; and, second, that pending such negotiations an armistice shall be proclaimed.

Neither of these propositions, it need be said, can be accepted by this Government. To yield either would be, in fact, to surrender the whole issue of the war. There is not the slightest disposition on the part of the Administration to do either the one or the other.

The dominant tone of the rebel chiefs is substantially indicated in a semi-official utterance published in JEFF. DAVIS' organ, at the very time MR. BLAIR was in Richmond. It is comprised in the distinct alternative, "*independence or subjugation.*" In such an alternative there is no room for hesitation on our part.

Turning aside, therefore, from this dream of peace, which has for a time beguiled so many, the nation soberly addresses itself to the work of war, through a continued vigorous prosecution of which a satisfactory peace can alone be obtained. The rebellion will be ended as most rebellions are ended, *by internal disruption and collapse.* It will leave no treaty in history—no treaty in which the names of "JEFFERSON DAVIS" and "ABRAHAM LINCOLN" will appear as arbitrators of peace.

VERY HOPEFUL DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 27.

The following is a special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*:

[We (New-York TIMES,) publish it merely because it is sent—not because we believe it. We do not believe it has any foundation whatever, except in the imagination of the person who wrote it:]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 27.

It is now definitely known that Mr. BLAIR'S mission to Richmond has been crowned with complete success.

Mr. DAVIS pledged himself to send, immediately, three gentlemen to Washington to confer upon terms of peace.

Mr. DAVIS stated distinctly to Mr. BLAIR that he would conclude peace and return to the Union upon terms that would be perfectly satisfactory to Mr. LINCOLN and Congress.

Mr. BLAIR also had an interview with Gen. LEE, who avowed himself desirous of ending the rebellion by laying down their arms and returning to the Union.

Mr. BLAIR also conversed with a majority of the rebel Congressmen, who represented themselves as in favor of abandoning further hostilities.

There can be no doubt that in a day or two at the furthest commissioners will reach Washington to bring from the repentant rebels renewed allegiance to the Union, the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. BLAIR experienced the kindest of treatment at the hands of the authorities, and reports that since the reduction of Fort Fisher an entire revulsion in public opinion has taken place.

The most extreme advocates of "fighting it out to the bitter end" now admit the hopelessness of their cause.

The probability of an early peace was freely discussed in leading social and political circles in Richmond, and a general feeling of joy and relief resulted from the rapid circulation of the information.

THE REBELS ON PEACE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 25.

Mr. F. P. BLAIR was still in the city last evening. He arrived here on Saturday evening, dined with the President on Sunday, and has had several interviews with him since. What has transpired during these interviews is positively not known, the President having not even made any communication to his Cabinet on the subject. We must await Mr. BLAIR'S return to the North, and then scan the New-York *Tribune* for the facts. Mr. BLAIR will probably leave by the flag-of-truce boat which goes down the river this morning.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 25.

The rumors circulated yesterday of an armistice for three months, has its answer in the thunder of the cannon below the city. These rumors of peace and of suspension of hostilities can have no other effect than to raise false hopes in the minds of the people. The shortest way for peace is to prepare vigorously for war. The enemy will never make terms with us until they are convinced we will fight on for all time and achieve our independence. The more we talk about peace the more arrogant they become. Men who are continually whining about peace, but prolong the war, as they well know there can be peace but in two ways, "subjugation or independence."

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 25.

Mr. BLAIR is still in the city. We saw him on the street late yesterday afternoon. It is believed that Mr. BLAIR has been authorized to offer any terms of settlement that could be accepted by the Confederate people. What consultations have taken place between him and President DAVIS, it is presumed, are only known to themselves. The rumor circulated yesterday of an armistice for three months, has its answer in the thunder of cannon below the city. These rumors of peace and of suspension of hostilities can have no other effect than to raise false hopes in the minds of the people. The shortest way for peace is vigorously for war. The enemy will never make terms with us until they are convinced we will fight till we achieve our independence.

The following editorial from the *Whig* is about a fair sample of the disposition of the insurgents to make peace:

"We will take the lowest ground. We will admit, and admit cheerfully, that it is pleasant to be insulted; that nothing can be more agreeable to a man of spirit than to be called a liar, coward, thief, a fool, a brute, a barbarian. We will go further, and say that it is delightful to be bespitted in the face, to have jaws boxed, nose tweaked, ears pulled, eyes gouged, and hair torn out by the roots by handfuls. We will go still further and say it is charming to be knocked down, trampled upon, dragged out and thrown in a ditch to perish. Still better is it to be murdered in cold blood, to be assassinated in bed at the dead hour of night, or to have your throat cut at high noon in a public street, or in any other and more violent way to be deprived of existence. Still better is it to have your cattle, your horses and your negroes stolen, your crops and agricultural implements destroyed, your furniture broken into kindling wood, your books, pictures, and private papers torn into fragments, your beds ripped open, your pickles and preserves emptied on the floor, your clothing, to the last garment, carried away, your plate and jewels purloined, your wines and liquors drank or poured upon the ground, your barns and your mills set on fire, and your own house burned over your head. Best of all is it for you to have your aged parents beaten with the butt of the musket, your wives and daughters violated, and your infants strangled or spitted on a bayonet. We will admit that these things are blessings, but here we pause, for baseness itself can go no farther. Baseness itself would doubt whether these blessings were altogether blessed when bestowed by Yankees upon Southerners. A Feejee cannibal, or the Kaffir, may be regarded as benefactors to the human race, but idiots alone will so regard the Yankee. The most senseless and slavish spirit in the South may consider the Yankee a benefactor, but even such a spirit will not regard it a blessing to pay such a benefactor the cost and charges of subjugating us. It has been no light matter to bring the war to its present pass. The sum total is counted by billions, and yet the work is by no means finished. Every cent of all these billions will have to be paid by the subjugated people. Nothing is more certain than this. The coward who hopes by submission to save his slaves and his land will find, when too late, that his land and his slaves will not begin to pay the price of his submission, for submission is not the ending of the war, but the beginning of many wars. War with England, war with France, both of which wars will be immediate, with endless wars in future. If we own ourselves whipped before we are whipped, and because we are afraid of being whipped, we will but get a worse whipping, and have to pay for it in the bargain. We had better not be whipped. There is no necessity for it, and no possibility, if we stand up manfully to the fight, and remember that submission to Yankees does not mean the disbanding of our armies and the return to our peaceful homes, *but the march into the snows of Canada and the deadly miasms of Mexico.*"

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 27.

Full files of Richmond papers to Wednesday, Jan. 25, have been received to-night at the Washington office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, from which the following intelligence is taken:

FROM CHARLESTON.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 25.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 19.

About midday, all vessels of the fleet raised their flags and fired a salute. There had been unusual activity displayed amongst the fleet to-day and on Morris Island. The number of monitors has increased. There are now eight off Morris Island. Nothing of SHERMAN'S movements.

FROM WILMINGTON.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 25.

North Carolina papers bring us some news from Wilmington. The Raleigh *Confederate* says: "We had a conversation yesterday with a gentleman who left Wilmington on Tuesday. He reports that that city was not being evacuated, as rumor had it, but, on the contrary, would be defended, and it was believed successfully. Our troops were strongly intrenched, and determined to resist any advance the enemy might make."

From the Wilmington Carolinian, Jan. 21.

Major VENABLE carried a flag of truce within the enemy's line on yesterday, and returned last night. The details are meagre, as the officer in charge could obtain very little information from the enemy. We are happy to learn, however, that Gen. WHITING and Col. LAMB are both doing well. The relative situation of the forces facing each other remain unchanged since our issue of yesterday. We have made no movement, and the enemy seems content to watch from within his intrenchments. We learn from good authority that the number of gunboats now in the river amount to 17, and are quietly riding at anchor in rear of Fort Fisher. We understand that on Thursday last there was some skirmishing between the left wing of our forces in the neighborhood of Sugar Loaf, and the Yankee infantry, who had made an advance from their intrenched position. During the afternoon, it is reported, while Yankee vessels were engaged shelling woods, their infantry made an attack on CLINGMAN'S brigade, occupying our left, with the evident intention of flanking them, but were repulsed and driven back to their intrenchments. No casualties have as yet been reported, but we learn that several of our men were wounded.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 25.

Since the fall of Fort Fisher it is known that the enemy has made no serious demonstration on our works on the upper line of the river. Between Wilmington and the enemy are Fort Anderson and other works. Everything below New-Inlet is held by the enemy, and the mouth of the river effectually closed

THE APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL-IN-CHIEF —JEFF. DAVIS' VIEWS ON THE MATTER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, RICHMOND, Jan. 16.

Messrs. James F. Johnson, President pro tem, of Virginia Senate, and Hugh W. Sheffey, Speaker of Virginia House of Delegates:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your joint letter of the 17th inst., indorsing a resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed on the 17th inst., and communicated to me in confidence, as directed by the Assembly.

This resolution informs me that, in the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, the appointment of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE to the command of all the armies of the Confederate States would promote their efficiency, and operate powerfully to reanimate the spirits of the armies, as well as of the people of the several States, and to inspire increased confidence in the final success of our cause. In your communication you kindly assure me that the General Assembly, with sincere confidence in my patriotic devotion to the welfare of the country, desire in this critical period of our affairs, by such suggestions as occur to them, and by dedication, if need be, of the entire resources of the Commonwealth to common cause, to strengthen my hand and to give success to our struggle for liberty and independence. This assurance is to me the source of the highest gratification, and while conveying to you my thanks for the expression of the confidence of the General Assembly in my sincere devotion to our country and its sacred cause, I must beg permission in return to bear witness to the uncalculating, unhesitating spirit with which Virginia has, from the moment when she first drew the sword, consecrated the blood of her children and all her maternal resources for the achievement of the object of our struggles. The opinion expressed by the General Assembly in regard to Gen. R. E LEE has my full concurrence. Virginia cannot have higher regard for him, or greater confidence in his character and ability, than is entertained by me. When Gen. LEE took command of the Army of Northern Virginia, he was in command of all the armies of the Confederate States by my order of assignment. He continued in this general command as well as in immediate command of the Army of Northern Virginia as long as I could resist his opinion that it was necessary to him to be relieved from one of these two duties. Ready as he has ever shown himself to be to perform any service that I desired him to render to his country, he left it for me to choose between his withdrawal from command of the army in the field, and relieving him of the general command of all the armies of the Confederate States. It was only when satisfied of the necessity that I came to the conclusion to relieve him from the general command, believing that the safety of the capital and the success of our cause depended in a great measure on their retaining him in command in the field—of the Army of Northern Virginia. On several subsequent occasions the desire on my part to enlarge the sphere of Gen. LEE'S usefulness had led to renewed consideration of the subject, and he has always expressed his inability to assume command of other armies than those now confided to him, unless relieved of the immediate command in the field of that now opposed to Gen. GRANT. In conclusion, I assure the General Assembly that whenever it shall be found practicable by Gen. LEE to assume command of all the armies of the Confederate States, without withdrawing him from direct command of the Army of Northern Virginia, I will deem it promotive of the public interests to place him in such command, and will be happy to know that by so doing I am responding to their expressed desires. It will afford me great pleasure to see you, gentlemen, as proposed in your letter, whenever it may be convenient for you to visit me.

I am very respectfully and truly yours.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 25.

We are happy to learn that the President has signed the bill creating a General-in-Chief. That bill is now a law. No appointment has yet been made to fill the new office.

THE CASE OF MR. FOOTE.

In the rebel Congress, on Tuesday last, Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, submitted the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the resolution in reference to the conduct of Hon. HENRY S. FOOTE, member of the House from the State of Tennessee, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report and recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

That some weeks since, said HENRY S. FOOTE absented himself from this House without leave; that shortly thereafter he attempted to pass into the enemy's lines, and to the capital of the United States, without permission, which was in violation of law, and in disregard of his duty as a member of this body; that when in the act of leaving our lines to enter those of the enemy, he resigned his seat upon this floor so far as he could then, by writing his resignation and depositing it for transmission to the Speaker of this House, but which, he being afterwards arrested and his purpose defeated, intercepted and withdrew.

Resolved, That HENRY S. FOOTE, in thus attempting to leave the Confederacy, under such circumstances and in the manner above stated, whatever may have been his motive, has been guilty of conduct incompatible with his duty and station as a Member of the Congress of the Confederate States, and that he therefore is hereby expelled from this House as a member thereof.

(Signed,) JOHN B. CLARK.

James Chrisman, S. A. Miller, N. D. Simpson, W. D. Holden, A. M. Branch.

Mr. CLARK spoke at some length in support of the above report, and quoted from KENT and other authorities to show that Gov. FOOTE, in attempting to reach the enemy's capital under such circumstances, had been guilty of an offence that merited expulsion.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, submitted the following minority report:

The undersigned, being a minority of the Committee on Elections, admit that the conduct of Hon. HENRY S. FOOTE, in abandoning his seat in this House without leave, and attempting to pass to the enemy on any business involving the interests of the Confederacy, without instructions, is highly reprehensible; and however honest his motives were, deserves the censure of this House; and they report the following resolutions, and recommend their passage:

Resolved, That said HENRY S. FOOTE was properly arrested by the military authorities.

Resolved, That said HENRY S. FOOTE, for his conduct aforesaid, deserves the censure of this House.

(Signed,) JOHN A. GILMER, H. P. BELL.

Mr. GILMER advocated the minority report.

During his remarks, Mr. CHILTON, of Kentucky, asked him if Mr. FOOTE, when arrested, was not within five miles of the enemy, and, therefore, seven miles beyond our lines.

Mr. H. W. BRUCE, of Kentucky, offered the following amendment: To strike out all after and in the last line but two, and insert, "having declared his intention not again to occupy his seat as a member of this House, this said seat, as such, is therefore hereby declared vacant." Mr. BRUCE stated that Gov. FOOTE was an old man, and had three sons in the army, and, therefore, while he had acted indiscreetly, the House should temper justice with mercy.

Mr. MCMULLEN opposed the majority report, and feelingly alluded to Gov. FOOTE as a personal and political friend of long standing. He had acted indiscreetly, in his judgment, but from no improper motive. While he ought to be censured, expulsion was too severe a judgment upon his conduct.

Mr. BARKSDALE called the question, whereupon Mr. BRUCE'S amendment was lost.

Mr. SEXTON moved a call of the House, which being ordered, seventy-eight members answered to their names.

On motion, further proceedings under call were suspended. The constitution requiring two-thirds of the whole House to expel a member, the majority report was consequently lost by the following vote: Yeas, 51; nays, 24. The minority report of censure was then adopted.

THE REBEL CABINET.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 25.

We hear of no changes in the Cabinet. Mr. SEDDON has certainly and decisively resigned. His successor has not been named or suggested.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 25.

The flag-of-truce steamer *Wm. Allison* went down the river yesterday morning, but returned during the afternoon, with Lieut.-Col. HATCH on board, who reported that he was unable to communicate with Col. MULFORD, the Federal Agent of Exchange, on account of the military operations then progressing. Maj. TURNER, Commandant of the Libby, had paroled and registered 1,000 prisoners to be sent down this morning, but in consequence of the above information, they will not be forwarded before to-morrow or next day. About 500 of the number are sick and wounded.

FROM GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 25.

We have seen a very intelligent army officer of considerable rank, who has just returned from Georgia, where he had many opportunities of observation and acquaintance, and he tells us that the spirit of the people there is as erect as ever, and has been very much misrepresented by men who want to find an excuse for their own croaking. He says there has been such distrust and gloom there as might naturally be expected from military mismanagement in that part of the Confederacy, but no idea of abandoning the struggle has entered the minds of any but a pack of sneaks in Savannah; that submission is scouted, and that not one single union meeting has been held in Georgia outside of the fallen City of Savannah.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Hibernian at Portland—London Papers on American Affairs—Disarmament of French War-ships—Rumors of Revolution in Poland and Venetia.

PORTLAND, Friday, Jan. 27.

The steamship *Hibernian*, Capt. DALTON, from Liverpool at 11:45 on the morning of the 12th, via Greencastle at 6:30 on the evening of the 13th inst., arrived at this port at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Her dates are a few days later than those already received.

The steamer *Washington*, which was to have left Havre on the 11th inst., for New-York, was detained by broken machinery.

The steamer *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 12 o'clock on the night of the 11th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English papers advance nothing new on American affairs.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the proposition to admit the members of the American Cabinet to seats in Congress, and hails it as a substantial improvement, but thinks that, in these evil times, and with a franchise so unmanageable as that in America, it will fail to work out that permanent improvement which might otherwise be expected from it.

"Historicus," the well-known legal writer in the *Times*, publishes a long letter denouncing the instructions of Mr. BENJAMIN to the rebel Secretary of the Navy as to the treatment of neutral vessels by rebel cruisers. He hopes that whatever else these instructions may accomplish, they will at least secure this: that no Confederate cruiser shall ever again hail from an English port.

It is stated that the British Government has officially announced its accession to the International Sanitary Association of Geneva, for securing the better treatment of the sick and wounded in war.

FRANCE.

It is reported that the number of ships to be disarmed in accordance with the economical views set forth in M. FOULD'S financial report, is no less than thirty-three.

The *Moniteur* denies the rumors of intended modifications in the administration of Algeria, and of dissensions between the Minister of War and the Duke of MAGENTA.

The Paris Bourse on the 11th inst. was flat and lower, the Rentes closing at 66f. 90c.

SPAIN.

The United States steamer *Sacramento* arrived at Cadiz on the 3d. She had been in collision with a British brig. The latter was damaged, but nothing was said of damage to the *Sacramento*.

In the Senate, CALDERON COLLANTES attacked the Ministry for the abandonment of San Domingo.

Marshal NARVAEZ replied that it was in the interest of Spain the step was proposed.

ITALY.

Turin journals deny the statement that at a meeting of Italian patriots at Genoa, it had been decided to instigate an insurrection in Venetia, with the approval of the Italian Government.

The report of the Committee of Inquiry into the September disturbance at Turin absolves the Minghette Cabinet from having violated the laws, but charges it with want of energy and foresight, and with having deceived Italy as to the nature of the facts. The report had produced considerable sensation in Turin.

PRUSSIA.

It is stated the Government will submit bills to the Chambers for a further development of the naval power of Prussia, and for opening the canal to connect the German Ocean with the Baltic.

INDIA.

Calcutta mails of Dec. 8, Hong Kong Dec. 1, and Melbourne Nov. 26, had reached England.

The difficulty with Bhootan was expected to be settled without much difficulty.

Everything was quiet in Japan. The Inland Sea was opened, and trade appeared to be going on satisfactorily.

The Chinese cotton market was greatly depressed by the decline in the English markets.

The Governor of New-Zealand had issued a proclamation offering an amnesty, but without effect on the Maories, who continued hostile.

FROM CAPE GOOD HOPE.

The South African *Advertisor* and *Mail* of Nov. 23 is received. It contains no news not previously received via England.

The Virginia's News.

The following is a summary of the news taken out by the *Virginia*:

The news of the fall of Savannah caused much excitement, although fully expected. Additional compliments were heaped upon SHERMAN for his skill. The Confederate loan fell about four per cent., and cotton about one penny, under the news, while Federal securities improved.

The advices by the *Peruvian*, of the failure at Wilmington, however, caused a reaction in the evening.

The *Morning Post* credits SHERMAN as one of the most daring and skillful soldiers of the present day, and regards the occupation of Savannah as of vital importance.

The *Times* editorially replies to rumors from America that France and England contemplate an early recognition of the Confederate States, saying it does not believe such a movement has been entertained for one moment; and thinks such a step would prove fatal to the Government. It emphatically denies it ever encouraged any idea of intervention by England.

The meeting of Parliament was fixed for Feb. 7.

Capt. GRAHAM, of the steamer *Jura*, was acquitted of all blame for the loss of that vessel.

The Empress of France was unwell. M. FOULD had presented a satisfactory statement to the Emperor. He calculates on a surplus for 1865, and promises a reduction of four million francs in naval and military expenditures, and hopes for even more.

Marshal NARVAEZ had laid a bill before the Spanish Congress for the abandonment of St. Domingo.

Rumors of intended revolutionary movements in Poland and Venetia were current.

The summary of news by the *Glasgow* was anticipated.

The failure of the Federals before Wilmington had somewhat revived the drooping spirits of Southern partisans, who felt sore under the successes of SHERMAN and THOMAS, and caused a rally in the Confederate Loan of two per cent., and a relapse in Five-twenty Bonds of one and a half per cent.

Mr. SEWARD, in a letter to the Union and Emancipation Society, returns Mr. LINCOLN'S thanks for the congratulations of the society, and its devotion to the best interests of America; but points out that the final declaration of his reëlection is not yet made.

Mr. FORSTER, M. P., in addressing his constituents at Bradford, rejoiced over the Northern successes, and the evidence of the speedy destruction of slavery. He did not despair of an ultimate close alliance of kindness and friendship between England and America, notwithstanding the prevailing bitterness of feeling.

The London *Times* explains the mode of operations on the steamship *Great Eastern* in laying the Atlantic cable, and says that the cable will all be ready for laying in June next, and that if it is successful, of which there is no doubt, preparations will be at once made for laying a second cable by the same company.

GARIBALDI will visit Liverpool in the Spring, simply as the guest of a friend in town.

The continental news is unimportant.

The West African mails had been received, but the news was unimportant.

Dr. BARKER, the traveler, was dead.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH TO GREENCASTLE.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 13.

An application was made at the Woolwich Police Court, yesterday, for a warrant to arrest the Commander of the Peruvian war vessel, *Union*, for a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The *Union* is lying in the Thames, and a large part of her crew has been engaged in London on an agreement binding them to serve two years on board any war vessel, naval or military establishment, belonging to the Government of Peru. It was said to be the intention of the Peruvian Commander to wait the arrival of the next mail, which is expected to bring news of a declaration of war by Peru against Spain, and then go out and prey upon the Spanish merchant marine. It seems that the vessel was lying some miles outside of the Metropolitan Police District, and the magistrate ruled that the application for the warrant must, therefore, be made to the nearest county magistrate.

The London *Times*, City article, says: "The present bank minimum rate of 5½ per cent. is a lower point than has been touched since the 5th of November, 1863, and although the bank return shows that the reduction yesterday had become expedient, as an increase was exhibited in the reserve when from the payment of the dividend a considerable diminution might have been expected, it is impossible to feel sanguine that any long period can pass before an upward movement will recommence. The symptoms are that a reduction to five per cent. may prove practicable for a short time, but the foreign loans and the public companies for foreign purposes lately brought out, or known to be in course of negotiation are such as apparently to preclude the prospect of the money market remaining in anything like a normal state up to Midsummer, when the harvest will again occupy attention. Discount applications at the bank yesterday at the reduced rate, were large and numerous. On the Stock Exchange there was a fair supply of money at four per cent."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds firm. Consols improving. Discount demand moderate. There was some expectation of a further reduction in the bank minimum soon. Gold was flowing to the bank.

JAMES DUNHAM & Co., provision merchants in London, had suspended. Liabilities £300,000.

SATTERTHWAIT'S Circular reports important fluctuations in American Securities during the week. On receipt of the news of the occupation of Savannah, there was a decided improvement in Government Bonds and Railway Shares, and 5-20 Bonds were taken at 46, and Illinois at 53¾. The return of the Wilmington expedition had a depressing effect, Illinois returning to last week's quotations, and 5-20s to 45½. The greatest decline is in Erie, which, after touching 38, have fallen to 35⅞@36⅜.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

COTTON—The sales for three days have been 16,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened very dull, and declined ¼d.@1d. P lb., but closed firmer, with the decline partially recovered under advices by the *Peruvian* of BUTLER'S defeat at Fort Fisher.

TRADE REPORT.

The market was dull and declining, until the reception of the Fort Fisher failure, when a better tone prevailed.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is dull. WHEAT 2d. lower. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: FLOUR quiet and steady; WHEAT quiet, at a decline of 2d. P cental; CORN very dull.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market for PROVISIONS is generally firm. Messrs. GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: BEEF has an upward tendency; PORK firmer; BACON active; BUTTER firm; LARD firm at 55s. for o d; TALLOW steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES firm at 30s.@31s. for pots and pearls; SUGAR inactive at a decline of 6d.; COFFEE inactive; RICE steady; LINSEED OIL active; RESIN quiet and steady; SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 62s. 6d.; PETROLEUM steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firm. SUGAR easier. COFFEE quiet. TEA firmer. TALLOW quiet.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 12.

CONSOLS closed at 89¾@90 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central Railroad 51⅛@52½ discount; Erie Railroad, 36@38.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 13.

COTTON.—Sales of the week 32,500 bales, including 6,500 bales to speculators and 5,500 bales to exporters. The market opened very dull, and a decline of 1d. @1¼d. P lb. took place; consequently the market rallied, recovering considerably from the decline, closing with a decline on the week of ¼d. on American, and ⅛d.@1d. on other descriptions. The sales to-day, (Friday) were 5,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	28d.	Middling Orleans	26¾d.
Fair Mobile	27¾d.	Middling Mobile	26¾d.
Fair Uplands	27d.	Middling Uplands	25¾d.

Stock in port 510,000 bales, including 31,500 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.—The market at Manchester is flat.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market is dull. Wheat has declined 1d.@1¼d. P cental.

PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet and steady. Beef has an upward tendency. Pork dull.

LONDON, Friday Jan. 13.

Consols closed at 89⅝@89¾ for money. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £164,000. The minimum rate at the bank has been reduced to 5¾ P cent.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central 52@53 discount. Erie Railway, 36@37.

THE REBEL IRON-CLAD RAID.

Preparations for Future Demonstrations.

The Ironsides and Atlanta Gone Up the James.

Details of the Affair of Tuesday.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

By the arrival of the mail steamer *C. Vanderbilt* from the front this afternoon, intelligence is received of the daring attempt by the rebel iron-clad rams to come down the James River and destroy the valuable Government property afloat in steamers, schooners, and other classes of vessels left to the protection of our iron-clad and other gunboats. Heavy guns are being mounted at City Point and other places in the vicinity of Aiken's Landing, so as to give the rebel rams a warm reception should they essay to pass these points. Several schooners, with cargoes of coal, were sunk last evening in the vicinity of Turkey Bend, so as to completely interrupt the passing of vessels.

The iron-clads *Ironsides* and *Atlanta* were ordered up the James River last evening, with whose aid no difficulty will be experienced in capturing or driving back the rebel fleet.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 27.

A letter dated Headquarters of the Army of the James, Jan. 25, 1865, says;

"This morning, about 3 o'clock, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Fort Brady, which proved to be our gunboats opening on the rebel fleet as they attempted to pass the fort on their way back from the unsuccessful attempt to run past our works.

What damage was done it was impossible to ascertain, owing to the darkness, though it is known that some of our heavy shot damaged one of the rams, as they were observed to run out lights and to be examining her sides, but no particulars could be obtained."

The Grand Scare at City Point—Lee's Abortive Attempt to Send His Iron-Clads Down the River, and to Break our Lines Opposite Bermuda Hundred—Destruction of a Rebel Boat—Visit to Dutch Gap and the Signal Station.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, VA., Tuesday Evening, Jan. 24, 1865.

The grand movement of Gen. LEE which is to "astonish the world," may safely be presumed to have been inaugurated last evening; but certainly with no very grand effect, hitherto, except the scaring of excitable people at City Point, and rousing them a little sooner than usual from their beds.

In the brief dispatch which I sent you this morning, I gave a summary of all that was known up to the period of the mail-boat starting, (10 A. M.,) and which could be safely communicated to the public. Shortly after the departure of the boat, I was—by the kindness of Brevet Major-Gen. R. INGALLS, Chief Quartermaster of the armies before Richmond—permitted to accompany him and other distinguished officers to the scene of action, on board that swiftest and most elegant of our river steamers, the *Thomas Collyer*, Capt. ISAAC PHILLIPS.

At the time of our arrival at the Gap, the heavy cannonading, which had commenced at 7 o'clock last evening and continued through the night into broad morning, had barely closed, a few distant shells being seen bursting in the air even as we approached. I found the Gap very much altered in appearance, and looking really as if it would yet answer the purpose of a useful channel of communication, to avoid the long and tedious bend of the river. Whether its use will be proved in any military point of view, remains yet to be seen; but, unquestionably, when peace shall again smile over the fair fields of old Virginia, this wonderful work will be turned to enormous advantage and profit. The water flows through it easily, and the channel looks wide enough; but whether it will be of depth sufficient for any practical purpose, is more than I can tell, not having sounded it myself, and having heard just as many assert that, after a little action of the water, it will be deep enough, as I have heard maintain the contrary. The high bluffs through which the channel is cut, presents at this point a very picturesque appearance. The whole perpendicular surface is pierced with holes, reminding one, at a distance, of the nests of martins in a bank of sand; very similar in looks to what was seen at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. These are the shelters of our men from the fire of the enemy, which, whistling harmless over their heads, can, nevertheless, strike effectively anything in the river or on the opposite bank.

As this was a peculiarly exposed position for any other than a war-boat, especially with the roar of the enemy's cannon scarcely yet subsided, the *Collyer* was ordered to drop down and anchor under the bluff, some two or three hundred yards below the gap, where she would not prove so conspicuous a mark; and a boat was lowered to convey our party to the signal station on the opposite bank of the river.

The party I accompanied consisted of Maj.-Gen. INGALLS, Col. PORTER, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, Col. DUANE and Capt. BENYARD, of the Engineers, Lieut. FRENCH, of the Eighth Regular Infantry, on Gen. INGALLS' Staff, and Capt. PHILLIPS, commanding the *Collyer*. On arriving at the opposite side we soon scrambled through the horribly tenacious mud—of a consistency, I believe, to be found only in Virginia—and up the steep bank on which stands the signal station, known here as the "Crow's nest," and perched at a place called Trent's Reach, at the southwestern angle of that extraordinary bend in the river which the Dutch Gap Canal was intended to obviate. It did not take us long to climb to the top of this ingenious open structure of huge logs braced together, 40 feet at the base and towering some 150 feet in the air.

The scene well repaid the trouble of climbing. Below us, stretched out as distinctly as a map, lay the winding river, our vessels of war silently nursing their dormant thunder, the obstructions we had placed in the river and which the rebels would pass if they could, the steam of two of their own war-vessels curling lazily above the distant tree tops; our relieving pickets moving, like little emmets, across the broad open plain opposite; the wreck of the rebel vessel we destroyed this morning; and away in the blue distance, just where earth and sky seem to meet, the tapering spires of Richmond itself. It was a picture of surpassing beauty. Immediately at our feet lay the very spot of the occurrences of last night and this morning, and we therefore had every opportunity for forming a clear conception of them.

The fact is, that Gen. LEE, last night, made a desperate attempt to force our lines opposite Bermuda Hundred, and, while thus engaging us, to push his war-boats down the river, even to City Point, where, doubtless, he could inflict some temporary annoyance if he succeeded in reaching it, but without any possible advantage to himself; indeed, to the inevitable destruction of any vessels attempting so foolhardy an expedition. Of what occurred among our troops, I have not yet sufficient information, beyond believing that the enemy gained no advantage; the enormous strength of our defences, and the darkness of the night, making success on their part impossible. The furious cannonading heard through the night probably resolved itself, therefore, into nothing more than that artillery duel so common on similar occasions.

From the "Crow's Nest," Gen. INGALLS, before returning to our vessel, paid a visit to Capt. PARKER, on board the monitor *Onondaga*, where we saw the effect of shot just hurled at her from the rebel batteries; one of them excoriating the surface of a portion of her deck armor, and one or two harmless indentations on her turret, that caused her no more annoyance than a dimple does on the cheek of a woman proud of her beauty.

It was not till the night was far advanced that the signals of "danger" came to the *Onondaga*, which had already beat its men to quarters, judging that something important was going on, but not understanding what. The night was dark, and a dull, cold, misty rain enveloped everything. Presently came the signal that three rebel iron-clads were coming down the river, and then, shortly after, that one had actually *passed our obstructions*, immediately above the signal station at Trent's Reach! Matters were now looking serious, even to our fleet, and were certainly of a nature to throw all weak-kneed individuals into the state of excitement so visible in City Point this morning, as soon as the facts began to be rumored among them. Our batteries along the river had, in the mean time, been paying full attention to the rebel craft as they came down; so that it was, altogether, a most desperately daring attempt on their part.

The *Onondaga*, finding that in her then position she could not inflict as much punishment on the enemy as she was capable of doing, fell down a little lower in the river, in the hope of drawing the yet unseen enemy on to where she could bring both her turrets to play effectually on them. There she waited; but, strange to say, the rebel, after passing the obstructions, staid where she was, instead of coming further down. I cannot understand why she should have done this, still less how, in her position at that time, our batteries did not succeed in blowing her to perdition, unless it be the darkness of the night. But I give the facts, just as I received them from those who ought to know. As soon as dawn began to show the position of things, the *Onondaga* again moved up and discharged only five or six shots at her enemy, when the latter turned tail and went up the river; repassing our obstructions. Some say this was a rebel iron-clad, others that it was only a tender with one gun, which she never fired. I think the latter the more correct, judging from what I saw of the wreck through a very excellent glass.

About 7 o'clock this morning a terrific noise was heard, which all knew could not be the booming of cannon, as it even shook the windows at City Point. It was the death-knell of this daring little boat, which exploded above our obstructions. How she came to her end nobody seems to know—whether she committed suicide, or whether she was some powder-boat sneaking up to her work of destruction when discovered, and blown to atoms by a lucky shell from one of our land batteries. Indeed, with the exception of the *Onondaga*, none of our gunboats seem to have taken any part in the proceedings. The rebel craft themselves did not fire, and the whole thing was done by the land batteries on both sides. How well the rebel batteries had replied to the attack from our Sawyer's Battery, close to the Signal Station, was clearly seen in the large deep holes of mud newly tossed about in every direction at our feet, by their shells.

The question is: was this simply a *reconnoissance* on the part of the enemy, and do they mean to follow it up, after having ventured so far and returned? There is much to make us suppose so; but it is very certain that if they did not succeed the *first* time, they will not in a *second* attempt; and I think I could give good reasons for saying this, if it were proper to do so. I am sorry to have to add that we had seven men wounded—only two severely—on board the *Massasoit*, which was some distance behind the *Onondaga*.

The weather has changed again, with that suddenness peculiar to this climate. From two or three of the most detestable days of cold continuous rain, the sky has to-day been warm and beautiful.

Deserters continue to pour in upon us as usual. They are quite different from the kind of men we used to meet as defiant prisoners, every one full of the "last ditch" mania. They are men thoroughly sick of the war and what the Charleston *Mercury* so *naively* calls "JEFF. DAVIS' foolery;" and who, when you ask them if any more are coming, reply with a wink and a laugh:

THE OIL QUESTION.

First Use of Canada Oil—The Martyrs in Grease—Flowing Wells—Creeks of Crude Oil—Singular Working Apparatus—Description of the Territory—Remarkable Gum Beds.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

If the oil region of Pennsylvania is worthy of the title of Petrolia, then is the corresponding section of Canada West entitled to the designation of Oleagena. During the past three or four years, millions of gallons of oil of various qualities have been taken from its ground, either thrqugh the medium of flowing wells, or by the ordinary pumping process. So enormous was the yield at one period, and of so little mercantile value, the uses of the oil not being known, that Black Creek was covered to the depth of from two to three feet with the crude article, flowing from flowing wells.

THE OIL FIRST USED

was gathered by the Indians from the surface, either in springs, small pools, or accidental indentations of the land. It was sold under the title of "British Oil," and the aborigines gathered it promiscuously in and about the Township of Enniskillen. The method of procuring it was not a secret, nor did the Indians make any mystery in reference to its medicinal qualities. The country was but sparsely settled, the people occupying it both ignorant and indolent, and hence put themselves to no trouble to obtain a remedial agent for their coughs, sprains and rheumatics. The land was wild, the forest primeval, and the only sound of civilization was the echo of the woodcutter's ax, or the call of the hunter to his dog. The

FIRST OIL REFINED

was produced by Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS, sixteen years ago. It was extracted from the "gum beds" petroleum in small retorts. After a struggle of a year these Canadian gentlemen became discouraged and abandoned their works. A continuance of the work would not have resulted profitably, inasmuch as the process of refining was exceedingly imperfect, and the oil not suitable for domestic purposes. This firm was followed by another company, under the direction of a Yankee named TRIPP. He erected retorts, and having a goodly share of energy, pushed ahead with more success than he anticipated. Kerosene was produced here, and for many months antecedent to its appearance at Oil Creek, Penn.

THE CANADA OIL COMPANY

was formed seven years ago by Mr. J. M. WILLIAMS, and the property operated was what was then and is now known as the "gum beds." Eight hundred acres of the choicest territory was embraced in the area of operations, and after a time it was sold to ANTHONY & BRUSH, who conducted the work with more or less success. A gentleman by the name of WALKER also worked a portion of the "beds," but not being able to dispose of his product abandoned the field in disgust. Four years after the Canada Oil Company commenced, the territory in Lambton County was surveyed, after which SANBURN & Co. invested largely, and others catching the inspiration followed their example. The excitement now commenced, 1861. SANBURN started the drilling process and was compensated by "striking."

THE FIRST FLOWING WELL.

One JOHN SHAW also drilled a hole 160 feet into the rock, there being 57 feet of earth above it. This well flowed 3,000 barrels daily for about one year and a half; but the oil was then worth ten cents per barrel, while the latter was worth two dollars. Soon after Messrs. J. B. BRADLEY & Co., from Erie, struck a "flower" of 2,000 barrels, and subsequently established a refinery, which is still in operation. MURDOCK & MCCALL followed on Black Creek, near what is now known as the Fairbanks well. From this 500 barrels were had of pure oil. Messrs. JOHN SIFTON & Co. now tried their fortunes on the Sanburn property, and were successful in a well of 100 barrels daily, which continued so to yield for one year. BLACK & MATHEWS followed on the famous Bruce territory, and from the Saturday on which the oil was "struck" until Monday following, 4,000 barrels spouted out and spread over the surrounding land. Not a particle was saved until the next season, when 1,000 barrels were scooped up by those who were content to employ themselves in the business.

In the beginning of 1862, a Mr. FEROT opened a flowing well of 2,500 barrels daily, in the rock, 162 feet. The product was allowed to waste in the creek. The same was the case with Mr. SWAN, whose well was on the Sanburn territory, and flowed into the creek over 3,000 barrels daily. So great was the yield, that for many miles the surface of the water was covered to the depth of two feet with pure oil. It was fired by some parties and created a terrible conflagration. Several other parties, of limited means, pursued the business, but were obliged to desist for want of funds. WEBSTER & SHIPLEY found 500 barrels of oil daily at a depth of 170 feet in the rock, but on account of the imperfect hole the flow did not continue any length of time.

THE IMPEDIMENTS

in procuring the oil are only terrible to those who have little knowledge and less experience in drilling holes through the several strata of rock. Unlike Oil Creek Territory, the soil above the first rock varies in depth from forty to seventy feet, and is composed of tenacious blue clay, commingled with limestone grit. Were it not for the presence of the latter the clay would form the basis of a superior quality of brick; but the heat combusts the lime, and causes pustular eruptions on the surface of the brick. Occasionally boulders of lime and conglomerate are found in the clay, also nodes of sulphate of iron. Sea shells of a large size have been found, separate and apart, at the depth of ninety feet. The theory for their presence is, that at a remote period the entire section of Canada West, between the parallels of 81° and 83° longitude, once formed the bottom of Lake Huron. The receding of the waters has left the earth bare; and, indeed, a rise of six feet in Huron would submerge the largest portion of the territory.

Corrosive water prevails in a majority of the wells, and in some to such an extent as to defy the mechanism employed to subdue it. The proper apparatus would speedily remove this trouble. Disintegrated shale and clay also often perplex the drillers, by reason of its caving in, or not being sufficiently consistent to maintain a perfect wall in the drill hole. Improved machinery and peculiar drills will overcome this complaint. How oil was ever produced with

THE DRILLING AND PUMPING

machinery is really wonderful. The earth must indeed be floating upon a submerged lake of oil, deeper and shallower in places, else had no such products been obtained. The process heretofore employed is truly simple. After the spot is located for the well, three stout saplings of from forty to forty-five feet are erected at an angle of forty-five degrees, and joined at the top by an iron band or piece of rope. From this point depends a sheave, over which traverses a cable from one to one and a half inches diameter. The uses of this cable are various, as for instance, removing tools from the well, drawing the tubing, &c. If the operator can afford it, a steam engine is used to drill and pump; if not, a spring pole is substituted for the walking-beam, and is worked by two men springing on a platform attached to it by a rope, thus giving it an irregular up and down motion. The well is regularly sunk to the rock, or to what is called the soap-stone strata, with the usual curb. This strata is then either drilled through or bored with an auger of the old-fashioned pod-auger pattern, until the positive rock is found. If this is not penetrated, the hole is termed a "surface well," and if the contrary, then a "rock well." Many of the former have produced incredible quantities of oil, which is used by the railroad companies of the province for lubricating. It may also be refined, but does not return so great a yield as the rock oil. The

PECULIARITIES OF THE OIL

distinguish it from that of Pennsylvania. It is darker in color, of greater gravity, contains less naptha, and is more substantial in combustion, one pint burning longer than one quart of that of Oil Creek, and furnishing a more brilliant light. A prejudice was attempted to be created against it on account of the strong sulphurous smell in the crude State. The fact that the personal interest of some parties was the source of this scandal soon became known, and to-day the Canada refined oil is the purest and best in the Provinces or the States. Many small refineries were started two or three years ago by incompetent parties of limited means, and the result was an inferior and wretched article. They have subsided, however, and enterprising and intelligent men are employing capital to develop the inexhaustible resources of the country.

THE PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Are the Wyoming Rock Oil Company, of New-York, and the Glasgow, of Toronto. The latter has partially suspended a portion of its work until Spring, but the former is developing its possessions as rapidly as human labor and mechanism can be brought to practical use. Their land embraces the famous "gumbeds" and the choicest land of Black Creek.

THE GUM BEDS

are extensive croppings out of a black, gummy substance, semi-glutinous, consistent and partially porous. This burns with a pungent odor and bright flame. In some places it appears to puff up as if inflated with gas; while at other points it is depressed like a soup dish, and yields more or less of pure oil. It is in this location that the finest oil is to be had, and in large quantities. But the country is not developed to such an extent as is Oil Creek, and it is probable that there may be similar spots in yet unexplored regions.

THE CANADA OIL REGION

is mainly confined to the centre of Lambton County, Township of Enniskillen. The village of Oil Springs is the business mart, and has a population of 1,100. It is incorporated, consists of a main street one mile in length, has two churches, a school-house, three hotels and three large stores. The business of the village during the past year amounted to nearly two millions of dollars; and when a branch of the Great Western Railroad shall have been completed to it, but few towns in the neighborhood will rival it. The surrounding country is level, and the village site is merely a clearing in the woods, the tall trees of the forest still surrounding the habitations and shutting out all perspective.

THE INDUCEMENTS TO LOCATE.

Here are many, and, among others, the certainty of procuring oil, the moderate price of land, and the small cost of living. The forest abounds in game Deer may be had for three cents per pound; mutton for two and a half and three, and beef four and a half cents. Partridge and quail may be had for the shooting, and wild turkeys are not held as cheap, at thirty-one cents. Horses, cows and oxen live in the "bush," the year round, and even at this inclement season are sleek and fat. Firewood sells for eight and nine shillings per cord, New-York currency, and American silver circulates plentifully. Lake Huron is but eighteen miles distant, and fish may be had from its pure depths of the most luscious quality. There are some few objectionable features about the place, but these are to be found in the midst of civilization.

OLEUM.

Women's Income Taxes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although I am one of those who consider the publication of incomes is to be deprecated by every judicious man as attended with many evils, there is one thing which, from the publications made, is apparent, it is that a large amount taxable escapes by reason of the assessors omitting to inquire "anent" (*Scottice*) the incomes of the ladies. Now, I do not believe that so many of the individuals living highly, as is supposed, have committed perjury in giving small incomes to the assessors' inquiries. For the course of a great many men in this community, and the tendency of our laws to protect the property of married women, have caused many persons to put all their unfortunate investments to their own credit, and their lucky ones to their wives or some female relative, so that the return to the assessors are perhaps *prima facie* true of small incomes by the male head of the house, while the female is never mentioned or thought of, and escapes taxation with a large income. Doubtless, millions has thus escaped both the United States and the city assessors. This should be looked to.

Q IN A CORNER.

The Worst Governed City in the World.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The sidewalks of New-York are a disgrace to civilization. There is an ordinance that every citizen shall sweep the snow off the walk in front of his building. How well is this kept? Right under our noses, before our Astor Houses, in our Wall-streets, everywhere, young Alleghany mountains of ice dispute with us the possession of the sidewalks. For a few feet, there is usually a smooth space of sidewalk; then comes a ridge of ice resembling the aforesaid Alleghany Mountains. This you must cross at the risk of your life. Can anything be more shiftless? Talk about annexing territory to the nation! We can't take care of what we have.

The best thing that could happen would be to cut down this country to half or quarter its present size. There would then be made up in quality what was lost in quantity. A very large apple, you know, is generally a rotten one at core. Just so with your big countries. But as to the sidewalks in this city, a country road is far before them for passability. REFORM.

LAW REPORTS.

The Friery Trial Postponed until February.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Wm. Anderson was brought up for sentence yesterday morning, having pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary. His Honor said there were no mitigating circumstances in the case, and he should sentence the prisoner to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Adam Vernon, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the City Prison for six months.

The case of the people *vs.* Bernard Friery was then taken up. Mr. John Sedgewick, for the accused, challenged the additional panel ordered to be returned to-day, because it was certified to by Lewis Ryer and John Lawton, whom, he contended, were not competent to certify to it. Other irregularities on the face of the paper were objected to.

The District Attorney said that he would be obliged to admit that the certificate to the drawing of the pannel was irregular. The Court sustained the challenge, and directed the jurors to be discharged.

There being no time for procuring the attendance of an additional pannel this term, the case went over until the February term, and was set down for the second Monday in February. The jurors already impanneled were discharged and the Court adjourned until Wednesday next.

What Completes a Sale.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Garvin.

Daniel G. Bradley and another, vs. Bethuel C. Wheeler stet.—The plaintiffs in this action made an agreement with the defendants for the sale of hay then on the barge of the plaintiffs', and were delivering it on board the schooner of the defendants' when the hay caught fire and was burned. The plaintiffs now claim the contract price of the hay, (which was not disputed,) on the ground that the sale was complete, and the hay belonged to the defendants and was at their risk. The question being whether anything remained to be done by the seller (the plaintiff) to complete the sale, evidence was given to show that the barge was under their control, but that it was understood that the plaintiffs might retail the hay before delivering it, and the defendants should receive the balance, and that there was an inspector to examine the quality of the hay, and talliers employed by the seller to ascertain the quantity. On all these points contradictory evidence was given. The Judge charged the jury that if anything remained to be done by the seller to ascertain the identity, quantity or quality of the hay, the sale was not complete, and they must find for the defendants; otherwise for the plaintiffs.

They jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for $4,380 16.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The following is the list of wills admitted during the week past:

Michael Mahoney, James Greer, Maria Ann Schmidt, Jacob Walter, Eliza Lynd, Mary Jane Richardson, Mary Tieman, Nathan Caswell, Ann Davis, Anna Maria Gardner and William Curtis Noyes. The will of William C. Noyes bequeaths to Hamilton College, in this State, his very valuable law library, and to the town of Castleton, in this State, the house in which he was born, for the purpose of erecting upon the grounds some institution of learning. None of the others contain anything of public interest.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

PATRICK DOYLE, who was convicted of passing counterfeit fifty dollar notes, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at hard labor for ten years, and to pay a fine of $100.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 27, 1865.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C..	109¾	100	Quick. Min....	s30 96⅛
1,000	U. S.6s,5-20s..C	108⅜	100	do.....	96⅜
14,000	do.....	108⅜	100	do.....	97
20,000	do...new iss.	108⅛	100	Hudson R. R....	103⅜
30,500	do...new iss.	108⅜	600	do.....	104⅛
50,000	do.....b30	108⅜	200	do.....	104¼
60,000	U.S.6s, 10-40s C.	103⅝	200	Reading R.....	106¼
1,500	do.....	104	800	do.....	106
10,000	U. S.6s,10-40s.R.	101	400	do.....	105⅜
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W'r L'n.....	105	150	Mich. Cen. R.....	109
10,000	O. & Miss. C....	28¼	200	do.....	108⅜
5,000	do.....	28	100	do.....b10	108⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s..	103	500	M. S. & N. I.....	65⅜
5,000	Erie 4th M.....	102⅜	200	do.....b10	65⅜
2,000	Goshen Br. B...	102⅜	200	do.....s5	65¼
5,000	Mich. S. S. F. 8s.	104	100	do.....s10	65
16,000	C. & N. W. 1st M..	80	100	Ill. Cen. R....	b10 115⅜
500	G. & N. W. 1st. 8s	94	300	do.....	s60 114⅜
4,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	100	200	do.....	s60 114
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	108¾	700	Clev. & Pitts.....	81⅜
10,000	Amer. Gold..	s3 208	2000	do.....	81
10,000	do.....	c 209	300	do.....	b30 81⅜
10,000	do.....	c 208⅜	500	do.....	80⅜
14	Shoe & Leath. B'k	105	100	Chi. & N. W.....	34⅜
35	Fourth Nat. Bank.	100	200	do.....	34⅜
260	Penn. Coal Co....	180	115	do.....	34¾
100	Cum. Coal Pr....	45	500	do.....	34¾
200	do.....	45¾	60	do.....	34
300	do.....	45¾	645	Chi. & N. W. Pr...	64⅜
400	Mar. Min. Co....	9¾	100	do.....	64⅝
200	do.....s10	9¾	100	do.....	64¼
100	N. Y. Cen.....	b10 110	300	Clev. & Tol.....	115
200	do.....	c 110	100	Chi. & R. I. R.b10	94⅜
100	do.....	c 110¾	600	do.....	94
600	do.....	c 110⅜	200	do.....	93⅝
100	do.....	110⅜	200	do.....	93⅞
200	do.....	110¾	50	do.....b10	93⅝
100	do.....s10	110⅜	500	P., Ft. W. & C....	93¼
200	do.....s10	109¾	50	do.....	93⅜
3300	Erie Railway....	73¼	100	do.....	93⅜
800	do.....	73¼	100	do.....s10	93⅜
500	do.....s10	73	100	Chi. & Alt.....	91
100	do.....s10	72⅜	100	do.....	90⅜
100	do.....s30	71⅜	200	Chic. & Alt. Pref...	92

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109¾	100	Erie Railway.....	73⅝
500	do.....	110	1500	do.....	73½
13,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C	108⅜	600	do.....	73⅛
18,000	do...new iss.	108⅜	200	do.....	73⅜
10,000	do...new iss.	108¾	300	do.....	73
30,500	U.S. 5s, 10-40s C	103⅜	800	Hud. Riv. R.....	105
1,000	U.S.6s, 1yr. Cer.	97¾	100	do.....	104⅜
4,000	do.....	97⅜	800	Clev. & Pitts.....	81
10,000	Ohio & M. C....	28	500	do.....	80⅞
10,000	do.....	27¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	108¼
10,000	do.....	27¾	300	do.....	108
10,000	Am. Gold.....	212	200	M. S. & N. I.....s10	65
100	Canton Co.....	31½	200	do.....	65¼
100	do.....b30	31½	50	Chic. & N. W.....	34¼
100	Quick. M. Co....	96¾	500	do.....	34
1000	Cum Coal Pref.	46	200	C. & N. W. Pr....	64
200	do.....b60	46¼	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	93¾
100	do.....s30	45½	100	do.....	93¾
100	Mar. Min. Co.....	9¾	100	do.....	93¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	110	10	Chi. Bur. & Q. R....	116
100	do.....	109¾	500	P., Ft. W. & C....	93¼
150	do.....	109¼	400	do.....	93¼
100	do.....s10	108¾	100	do.....	93
1000	Reading R.....	105½			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer....	28	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	116
250	Erie R.....ex-div	73¼	400	Chi. & N. W.....	34⅜
100	do.....b5	73½	700	do.....b3	34⅜
500	do.....	73⅜	100	do.....b30	34⅜
100	do.....s3	73⅜	200	do s10	34½
200	do.....b3	73⅜	200	do c	34⅜
300	do.....	73⅜	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr....	64⅜
100	do.....b3	73⅜	200	do.....b3	64⅜
100	do.....s5	73⅜	300	do.....b3	64⅝
700	Hud. Riv. R.....	104⅜	100	do.....c	64⅜
200	do.....b3	104⅜	500	do.....	64⅜
100	do.....b3	104⅜	100	do.....	64⅜
100	do.....s3	104⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	93⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.....	65¼	300	do..... c	93¾
100	do.....s3	65⅛	100	do.....s5	93¾
300	do.....s10	65⅛	100	do.....s5	93¾
300	do.....	65⅛	200	Cum. Coal.....	46
300	do.....	65⅜	100	do.....s3	46
800	do.....b3	65⅜	400	do.....	45¾
500	do.....s3	65⅜	300	do.....	45⅜
900	Clev. & Pitts x-d	82	200	do.....b10	46
200	do.....b3	82	500	do.....	45
400	do.....	81½	100	do.....	45⅜
200	do.....b3	81¾	100	do.....s3	45¾
100	Chic. & R. I.....	93¾	100	do.....s3	45¾
200	do.....b3	94	200	Mar. Min. Co.....	9½
400	do.....	94			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	N. Y. Cen. R.....	109	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	109¾
100	do.....s3	109	100	Chi. & R. I. R. s3	93
400	Erie Railway..x-d	72¾	100	do.....	93¾
3000	do.....s3	72¾	100	Chi. & N. W....s3	33⅜
400	do.....	72⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pr..s3	63⅜
500	do.....s3	72⅜	200	do.....	63⅜
200	do.....	72⅜	100	do.....	63⅜
100	do.....s3	72⅜	100	do.....b3	63⅜
500	do.....s10	71¾	100	do.....	63¾
500	Hudson R. R.....	104⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	92½
100	do.....s3	104¾	100	do.....s3	92½
100	M. S. & N. I.....	64⅝	100	Cumb. Coal.....	45½
200	do.....	64⅞	400	do.....	46⅜
100	do.....	65	800	Mariposa Min.....	9¼
100	Ill. Cen. R.....s3	115	300	do.....b30	10
100	do.....s30	114¾	1000	do.....	10
200	Cleve. & Pitts..x-d	80	200	do.....	10¼
100	do.....s3	80			

FRIDAY, Jan. 27—P. M.

The Gold Room advanced 5@6 ℔ cent. today under considerable speculative excitement, growing, in part, if not mainly, out of the very heavy sales on Tuesday night of three-day options. These contracts fell due to-day, and as the buyers of Tuesday had control of most of the Cash Gold in the Room, they were able to make the *shorts* pay heavily to make settlements. They were also assisted by the reported failure of the Blair mission to Richmond, and the absence of later military news from TERRY and SHERMAN. The range of sales within regular 'Change hours 10½, A. M. and 3 P. M. was 209¼@212½@210¾@212 ℔ cent. Bills on London, for Gold, 109¼@109⅜ ℔ cent. The export demand for Gold is moderate; the demand for Customs $100,000 to $200,000 ℔ day, which is more than the Treasury Office is now paying out for Gold Interest. Since the first week in January, we find, on inquiry, the presentation of Coupons has been quite slow. Only about two-fifths of the January appropriation has been paid out. As the Office is amply provided with gold, it is not improbable that the First of March Coupon on the 10-40 years' 5 ℔ cent. Loan will be anticipated. The January Gold Customs of the United States, instead of being reliable for "only about three millions," as asserted in one of the morning papers, amounted to that sum at New-York last Monday, 23d inst., and will probably reach nearly $4,000,000 at New-York, and nearly *five and a half millions* at all the ports of entry.

The Customs duties received, (in Gold,) and the Gold Interest paid, on the Funded Debt of the United States, at New-York, since the beginning of the Fiscal Year, (about three-fourths of the whole of each for the United States being settled at New-York,) are as follows:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$3,585,848	July	$1,881,000
August	6,237,364	August	2,106,784
September	4,084 494	September	3,113.699
October	3.670.188	October	1,895,006
November	3,455.156	November	4,032.556
December	3,467,368	December	3 163,406
Jan. 7	843.138	January	1.953.241
Jan. 14	968,716	Total	$18,146,092
Jan. 21	1,083,916		
Jan. 27	658.196		
Total	$28,054,384		

The above figures may be relied upon as correct to the present date. Of the 1st of January appropriation of $5,231,726 to Gold Interest account, the sum of $3,278,485 still remains undrawn. And the unappropriated Gold and Silver balances in the New York office are seven or eight millions in addition.

The Stock Exchange was generally buoyant on the Railways at a further advance in prices, until after the breaking up of the Second Board at 3 o'clock, when the market began to show some signs of weakness, and closed about as follows at 4 o'clock. The Governments were firmer on the old 5-20s, but otherwise only steady as compared with Thursday's sales. The money market worked very easy at 7 ℔ cent. The First National Bank took $311,300 on Subscriptions to the 7-30 ℔ cent. Popular Loan:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	109¾	109¾	Pittsburgh.....	80¼	80¼
U. S. 5-20's.....	108	108⅛	Northwest.....	33⅜	33⅜
T. Certificates..	97⅛	97⅜	N. West Pref....	63¼	63⅛
N. Y. Central...	107⅛	109	Rock Island....	93¼	93¾
Erie.....	70⅜	72¾	Fort Wayne.....	93	92⅛
Hudson.....	102¾	104¾	Cum'land Coal..	44⅛	45¼
Reading.....	106	104⅜	Quicksilver.....	96	97
Mich. Southern..	64⅝	64⅜	Mariposa.....	9	9¼
Illinois Cen.....	115½	115	Ohio & M. Certs	27¼	27½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	112	Bank of N. Amer	107½
Merchants'.....	116	Irving.....	106
America.....	135	Corn Exchange....	108
Tradesmen's.....	117	Commonwealth....	102½
Fulton.....	165	Imp. and Traders'..	106
National.....	110	Manuf. & Merchants'	103
Merchants' Exchange	97½	Central National....	103
Commerce.....	111	Fourth National.....	99½
Bank of the Republic.	107		

The February half-yearly Dividend of the Corn Exchange Bank is five ℔ cent.

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....	102	Ill. Central 7 ℔ c. '75...112	
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.....	109	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income 75	
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	110	Chi. & N. W. 1st. 8.... 91	
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76.	112	Chi. & N. W. 1sts. m.... 90	
Erie 1st mort. '68.....	103	Lack. & W. Bds	105
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83....	109¾	Tol. & Wab. 1st. m.....	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80...	102	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext....	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '68 ..	100	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	85
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1stm., '77.	100	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts.	105
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75...	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st. mort.	103
Harlem 1st m., '69-'72.	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	104
Harlem 3ds. '68.....	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108
Mich. Cen. New 1sts '82.	110¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	100
Chi., B. & Q., S ℔ c. 1st	112	Chi. & Alt S. F.....	100¾
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68.	102½	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m.	103
M. S. & N. I. Fd 7 ℔ c.	104	Chi. & Al. Income...	90

The week's imports of Dry Goods were to the value of only $749,534, against $1,650,631 same time last year. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Values.	Pkgs.	Values.	Pkgs.	Values.
Mf. of Wool.	194	$95,766	512	$176.936	326	$145,590
Mf. of Cot'n.	129	32,933	310	118,799	268	71,455
Mf. of Silk..	48	38,383	45	39,304	52	50,641
Mf. of Flax..	460	118,386	386	89,338	430	105,615
Miscellan's.	25	6,309	933	33,381	265	31,244
Total.....	856	$291,777	2,194	$457,757	1,361	$394,545
		457,757				291,777
Total entered..		$749,534	Total marketed.			$686,322

The Long Island Railroad Company's quarterly Dividend, just declared, is 2 ℔ cent., free from Government tax.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts $3,822,389 49; including for Customs, $121,615; on account of Loan, $52,428 90; Payments, $2,544,914 25; Balance, $29,168,767 31.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow (Saturday) at 12½ o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Probable Effect of Peace.

From Jerome, Riggs & Co.'s Circular.

In an abnormal state like that in which the country is now placed, we must expect to witness not only great diversity, but violent fluctuations in public opinion as to the influence of measures or events both upon the political and financial condition of the country.

It is their influence upon the latter that comes particularly within the scope of our circular. Under the issue of a Governmental currency, we witnessed the steady appreciation of gold to two and a half times its ordinary value. The price of merchandise advanced in like ratio. Real estate and railway property, after it had recovered from the excessive decline caused by the outbreak of the rebellion, remained nearly unaffected by the upward movement in gold. Bonds of railroads and municipal bodies declined rather than advanced at the very moment that the insurgents showed their strongest front and when, in the minds of many, the issue was doubtful.

We have now reached a point at which the result can be clearly seen. The war must soon end with the total discomfiture of the rebellion, and the full restoration of the authority of the Government. We are retracing our steps to a state of peace. How rapidly are we returning to the condition from which we set out, when our currency was equivalent to gold, with a corresponding price for merchandise and property of all kinds?

With the return of peace there is no proposition for the diminution of the volume of our currency. On the contrary it will find us with a much larger amount than is at present in circulation. In estimating the effect of peace, this important fact has been entirely overlooked. If we were using a currency based upon specie, then the gravest apprehensions might be felt as to the future. We might then be in a condition entirely dependent upon foreign countries, by having our currency suddenly drawn from us by export. But we have nothing to fear from this source. Our greenbacks and National bank notes are not current in London or Paris. They will be the last things that will be taken from us. We are under no liability of having our medium of exchange suddenly disappear, and with it the whole country plunged into bankruptcy and ruin. On the contrary, we have only to look forward to a constantly increasing supply of money which, in no event, will cross our boundary to escape into foreign countries. What is most to be feared, consequently, is, that money will be too plentiful, instead of being scarce- that prices of merchandise will advance rather than decline.

We can see no reason, therefore, as we approach peace, why we should throw over everything but money, when this is to be the most abundant article we shall have left. It is now the *growing* institution of the country. It is increasing at the rate of two or three millions dollars each week. It is neither consumed, nor exported, nor does it wear out. Each addition increases the pile. Now, under such circumstances, we cannot see any good reason for the excessive decline in railway property that has recently taken place. The price of railroad shares are no higher than they should be with a specie basis. Are they to be any less valuable with peace? On the contrary, is not peace to make them all the more valuable? Are they not worth, in paper, much higher prices than they are selling for? Will it be any more difficult to hold them in the future, with a constantly increasing abundance of money, than with a greatly restricted volume in the past? The best of our roads could not be built for sums equaling three times their present value. We do not, consequently, see how their future holder is to be driven into a corner, or to be impoverished by owning good dividend paying shares.

The anticipated effects of peace in producing a great financial stringency are pure chimeras. The area over which our currency will circulate will be greatly enlarged, to be sure, but no faster than we create money. Assuming the amount issued by the Government to remain where it is, that of the National Banks will increase in the future at the rate of a half a million each day. Banks follow fast upon the footsteps of our victorious columns. They are already established at Nashville and New-Orleans, and one is already being improvised in Savannah. The material upon which to base these. Government bonds, are most abundant, so that every portion of the country will soon be self-supplied, without drawing from distant or richer sections.

What is to be the result of such increase upon the price of gold, we do not presume to decide. But we submit that we have conclusively shown that the *kind* of apprehension felt, in view of a return of peace, is altogether unwarranted, and that property that was really valuable before the war, and that has been so during its progress, is not going to be any less valuable, measured by existing standards, at its close—especially property whose actual value has been made at least one-half greater than it was three years ago, by the wonderful development of the resources of the country.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, United States Treasury Agent, No. 140 Broadway, will allow ⅗ per cent. discount to all subscribers to the United States Seven-Thirty Treasury Notes, and deliver them, express paid, in any amount, immediately upon the receipt of current funds or certified city checks.

It will also issue Deposite Receipts similar to those issued by the English and Provincial banks, payable on demand, and bearing four per cent. interest, if not presented within fifteen days from date. Parties are invited to open accounts with this bank, and will be courteously and liberally dealt with.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CUSHNEY, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made and drawn at pleasure, as with the City Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued (to parties desiring) for remittances to any part of the United States.

Gold Coin received on Deposit, and Certificates given for the same, payable on demand.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canadas, and checks for the proceeds sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 27, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last include 25 bbls. Ashes, 3,598 bbls. Flour, 150 bushels Wheat, 445 bbls. and 3,254 bags Corn Meal, 6,022 bushels Corn, 12,529 bushels Oats, 90 bushels Rye, 1,795 bushels Malt, 517 bushels Barley, 1,479 packages Provisions, and 285 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive, at $11@$11 25 for Pots and $12 25 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in more demand and firm.

COFFEE—Has attracted more attention at rather firmer prices. 300 bags Rio sold at 47½c. and 11,000 pkgs. Java at 15c. in bond, the latter payable in gold.

COTTON—Has been rather more active, but unsettled. Middlings, 83c.@86c. ℔ lb.; some holders asking higher rates.

FISH—The market is inactive, but holders are very firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more request, at a partial advance of 10

hundred and fifty dollars" per annum, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "one thousand dollars."

Councilman Healy moved a further amendment, to strike out the sum of "one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars" per annum, and insert in lieu thereof the sum of "one thousand two hundred dollars."

Which was lost.

The President then put the question on the motion of Councilman Hagerty.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Stacom, Hagerty, Patterson, Green, Lent, Smith—6.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Koster, Kinney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, O'Callaghan, Russell, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—11.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following:

Resolved, That ——— be and he is hereby appointed a messenger to the President, and to perform such other duties as the Clerk may direct, at a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Hagerty, McGrath, Russell, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—7.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Robinson, Stacom, Hayes, Koster, Kinney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan—15.

Councilman Keenan moved that the resolution be laid over.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hayes, Koster, Kinney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, McGrath, Smith—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hagerty, Patterson, Leavy, Green, Lent, O'Callaghan, Russell, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—10.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble and resolution, relative to property formerly used by the Colored Orphan Asylum, on the westerly side of Fifth-avenue, from Forty-third to Forty-fourth street.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kinney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Riley, Fitzgerald, Cook—22.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned to Monday, thirtieth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching, corner Catherine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, on the 29th instant, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M. Seamen and friends cordially invited. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rector of St. George's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING in the Unitarian Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 7½ o'clock. Morning and afternoon service in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the morning, and Rev. Dr. DYER in the afternoon.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN BEHALF OF the American Sunday School Union, will be held in Lee-av. Sabbath School Hall, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by STEPHEN PAXTON, Esq., the veteran Sabbath School Missionary, of Illinois, and A. A. SMITH, Esq., of Brooklyn. A collection will be taken up. Friends of the cause are invited to attend.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, BLEECKER-ST., opposite Jones.—The second sermon in the course on "Sanctification" will be preached by the pastor, JOHN Q. ADAMS, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Convictions and Inquiries in reference to Sanctification.* O, wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Between 7th and 8th avs. By request. Rev. Dr. SCOTT will (God permitting) preach a discourse in this church on SABBATH EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Duties and Encouragements of Sabbath-School Teachers.* Sunday-school teachers and friends of Sunday schools are cordially invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Is it well with Thee, thy Husband, thy Child?* and at 7½ P. M. *The Power of Influence.* Also, each evening next week (except Saturday,) Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF LECTURES on the History, Order, Doctrines and Worship of the body of Christians known as the Catholic Apostolic Church, will be delivered by Rev. W. W. ANDREWS, in the Hall of Dodworth's Studio Building, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 7½ o'clock.

21ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., between Elm and Marion sts., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D.D., and others. Singing by the children.

MEMORIAL SERMON.—BY REQUEST OF the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions, a sermon commemorative of the Rt. Rev. W. J. BOARDMAN, D. D., late Missionary Bishop to China, will be preached by Bishop STEVENS in Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE CHRISTIAN MECHANICS OF THE city are invited to attend a meeting on SUNDAY EVENING, 3th, at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock, to consider if any, and what measures can be undertaken to improve the moral condition of the ten thousand young mechanics of our city who before long must have great influence on its affairs.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. DURBIN, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. J. A. WOOD, of Wyoming Conference. At 3½ P. M., addresses on the subject of *Missions*, by Rev. Dr. DURBIN, Rev. H. J. FOX, and Rev. O. G. HEDSTROM. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW-JERUSALEM—(Swedenborgian.)—Services every SUNDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock, and 7½ in the EVENING, by Rev. J. C. AGER, at the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Subject of the evening lecture—*The Need of a Positive Religious Belief.* The public invited. Seats free.

THE FIFTH OF THE COURSE OF SERMONS on the Holy Scriptures will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, 29th, by Rev. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, in the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near Madison-av.—subject—*History of the English Translation.* Service to commence at 7½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., near Macdougal. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sexton will be at the Church every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

THE SECOND COMING OF THE LORD.—The first, in a course of six lectures on the above subject, will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, in the New Church House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURES ON PROPHECY.—THE SECOND of the course on *Daniel*, by JOHN WILLIAMS, will be given in University Buildings, Washington-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Nebuchadnezzar's Vision of the Image.*

NEW MUSIC.—"THE LORD'S PRAYER"—Anthem by S. K. Whitney; price 60 cents. "There's Rest for all in Heaven"—song and duet, with chorus, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst; price 30 cents. Appropriate opening pieces for church service. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPISCOPAL,) Lexington-av., corner of East 35th-st. Service at 10½ and 7½. The Rector, Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The sexton will furnish strangers with seats.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. ROBERT W. LEWIS, Missionary of the Floating Church of our Saviour for Seamen, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10¾, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.—PROF. MATTISON will preach as usual, in his church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject, *The Final Judgment.* A cordial welcome to all strangers.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., Pastor. The Sabbath services of this church will be held regularly hereafter in the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, Mortimer's Building, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NO. 9 University-place, (Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary,) Preaching by Rev. J. B. C. BEAUDIEN, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening service on THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Seats free.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the third in a course of sermons on the Distinguished Women of the Bible. Subject—*Ruth.*

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d st.—The Praying Band, under the leadership of SAMUEL HALSTED, will conduct the public services of this church Jan. 29, at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—CHRISTIAN Chapel, West 17th-st., near 6th-av. Services LORD'S DAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching morning and evening by Elder A. N. GILBERT, of Morrisania, N. Y.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—(SITE OF the Old Brewery.) The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock, P. M. Visitors will address the children.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-st., near 5th-av. SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ A. M., the Rector at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The latter service for deaf mutes: and Rev. Dr. KERFOOT, President of Trinity College, at 7½ P. M.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH, OF WHICH Bishop Snow is Pastor, has removed from Hope Chapel to Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. on *The Gathering of Israel.* Seats free.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of 37th-st. and Lexington-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future life only for the righteous, worship at Botanic Hall, No. 98 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder JOSEPH T. CURRY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Spiritual Worship.* At 3 P. M. Subject—*The Lord's Supper.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KELLER, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Daily union prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on *The Conversion of John Newton.*

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing st. Rev. A. C. THOMAS, of Hightstown, N. J., will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, of Lancaster, Penn., will preach SUNDAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. L. R. COLLIER, OF CHICAGO, will preach in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, before the Young Men's Christian Association of that church.

REV. C. S. PERKINS WILL PREACH IN the First Free Will Baptist Church, 28th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School concert at 2 P. M.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, at Broadway and 47th-st. Hall. Preaching Jan. 29 at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. C. WILLIAMS, formerly of the Plymouth Church, Mass.

MERCER-ST. CHURCH, NEAR CLINTON-place.—Rev. Dr. JONAS KING, of Athens, Greece, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, Jan. 29. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. G. R. DICKSON, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—REV. JOHN DE WITT WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, on University-place, (late Dr. Potts,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES—Corner 9th-av. and 28th-st. Third service EVERY SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

DRY GOODS.

OVER $30,000.

GREAT SALE OF FINE CLOAKS.

MAGNIFICENT GOODS,

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE,

AT NO. 475 BROADWAY,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 30TH.

WM. TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
will sell
BALANCE OF CAREY'S CLOAKS
at No. 475 Broadway,
Jan. 30, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
will sell
BALANCE OF CAREY'S CLOAKS
at No. 475 Broadway,
Jan. 30, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. & P. COATS'
BEST SIX-CORD CABLED
THREAD,
ALWAYS FOR SALE BY
JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK,
NO. 108 DUANE-ST.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

MAIL MESSENGER SERVICE.

NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1865.

Proposals for performing mail messenger service in the City of New-York for four years, beginning on the 1st of July, 1865, and ending June 30, 1869, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of THURSDAY, April 27, next, to be decided by the 29th.

The service will consist of the conveyance of mails, as follows:

ROUTE No. 1,461.—From the Post-office on Nassau-street, by Station A, at No. 128 Spring-street; Station C, at the corner of Troy and 4th streets; Station E, at No. 368 8th-avenue; Station G, No. 1,089 Broadway, (old number;) Station F, No. 408 3d-avenue; Station D, No. 12 Bible House, and Station B, No. 439 Grand-street, back to the Post-office in Nassau-street. Also from Post-office in Nassau-street, by the stations, in the following order, viz: B, D, F, G, E, C and A, back to the Post-office. The entire trips, averaging about eight miles each, to be performed five times each day, except Sunday, (on which day there will be one round trip only, at 6 A. M.,) the first leaving the Post-office on Nassau-street at 6 A. M. and at the last at 7 P. M., and all of them to reach the upper station and return to the Post-office within two hours. The service to be performed with water-tight covered one-horse wagons.

The accepted bidder will be required to enter into contract and bond, with two sureties of ample and unquestionable sufficiency, conditioned for the faithful performance of the service in every respect. It will also provide that the contractor shall be answerable for all persons to whom he shall commit the care and transportation of the mails, and be accountable to the United States for any damage sustained through their unfaithfulness or want of care; that fines may be imposed and deductions made for failures and delinquencies in the performance of the service; and that the contract may be annulled for repeated failures, for violating the Post-office laws, or disregarding the instructions of the department.

The Postmaster-General will reserve the right to curtail or add to the service, if required by the public interest, decreasing or increasing the pay pro rata.

Proposals should be sealed, superscribed "Proposals for Mail Messenger Service, New-York," and addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.," and sent by mail.

Each proposal must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by the Postmaster at New-York, and the certificate must have affixed to it a five-cent revenue stamp, canceled, as required by law.

Payments will be made quarterly by warrants on the Treasury, or drafts on postmasters, at the option of the department. W. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

Blank proposals can be procured at the New-York Post-office.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Jan. 26, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York as follows, viz:

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the months of February, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-cooperd barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other marks must be obliterated.

The Potatoes will be carefully inspected before their delivery. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for that purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,

for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with:

CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk.

E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,

will sell, at No. 475 Broadway,

FOR CASH,

WITHOUT RESERVE.

On MONDAY, Jan. 30,

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

OF CLOAKS,

EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION,

IN THIS CITY.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE

SOLD IN LOTS OF

ONE CLOAK EACH.

CLOAKS WILL STILL BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE TO-DAY.

Catalogue can be had at the store.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DIVISION AND ALLEN STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Washington Hadley, Esq., to close the estate of John S. Hadley, deceased.

DIVISION-ST.—The lot of land, with the two two-story frame houses and dwellings thereon, situate on the north side of Division-st., be ween Allen and Eldridge sts., and known as Nos. 96 and 98. The lot is 28 feet 6 inches on Division-st., 23 feet 9 inches in the rear, by 110 feet 2 inches in depth on the easterly, and 103 feet 6 inches on the westerly side.

DIVISION AND ALLEN STS.—The lot of land, together with the improvements thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Division and Allen sts. The improvements consist of a four-story brick store and dwelling on the corner, known as Nos. 106 and 108 Division-st., and a three-story brick house on the rear of the lot, known as No. 13½ Allen-st. Lot 37 feet on Division-st., 28 feet 4 inches on the rear, by 58 feet 7 inches on the easterly, and 75 feet 3 inches on Allen-st., the westerly side.

ALLEN-ST.—The two lots of land, with the two three-story brick front houses thereon, situate on the westerly side of Allen-st., between Canal and Division sts., and known as Nos. 9 and 11 Allen-st., each 25 feet front and rear, by 87 feet 6 inches in depth on each side. No. 11 has range, bath, gas, &c.

Terms at sale. Maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

LEWIS-ST. PROPERTY.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot with three-story brick house on front, and brick stable on rear, No. 5 Lewis st.; lot 25x 101.1. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer. No. 14 Pine-st.

N. B.—Auction sales of real estate attended to on liberal terms.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

TO PAY STORAGE AND EXPENSES.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, about 40 sewing machines with tables, superior Brussels carpet, lot rusting and office desks, large wardrobes, irons, awning frame, gas fixtures, stoves, closets, &c. Sale absolute for cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON THIRTY-FIRST AND 28TH STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on MONDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

28TH-ST.—The three-story brick-house and lot, situate on the southerly side of East 28th-st., 233 feet 4 inches easterly from Madison-av., and known as No. 38 on said street. The house is 20 feet 10 inches by about 38 feet; has modern improvements. Lot 84 feet in depth.

31ST-ST.—The three-story brown-stone house and lot, situate on the northerly side of 31st-st., 141 feet 8 inches westerly from the 6th-av., and known as No. 67 on said street, being 20 feet ten inches in width by about 50 feet in depth; has modern improvements. Lot 98 feet 9 inches.

Maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 3 CHARLTON-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee, the two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of Charlton st., 63 feet 9 inches west of Macdougal st., and known as No. 3 Charlton-st. Lot, 20x100. Maps at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.

Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in or near the city of the same, in New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such number as may from time to time be required, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month from the 1st of February, 1865, to the 1st of May, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on SATURDAY of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but first quality of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the account will be paid, when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A—— B——, of the city or town of —— county of ——, state of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the United States Army at the Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said city, to be designated, such number of beef cattle, not exceeding *one thousand* head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— cents per pound weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the contract shall be fulfilled.

——,
——.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District-Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS TO FILL THE QUOTA OF GREENE COUNTY.

The undersigned committee, appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Greene County, will receive proposals for filling the whole or any part of the quota of Greene County, (450 to 500 men,) at the Merchants' Hotel, New-York, until Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865, at 12 o'clock, for one, two or three years' men—three years' men preferred—payable in cash, or payable half in cash and half in the bonds of the County of Greene, maturing in one, two and three years, with annual interest at seven per cent.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, as may best subserve the interests of the county.

All proposals must be sealed and directed to "E. D. Ingersoll, Clerk of Supervisors, Merchants' Hotel, New-York," marked "Proposals," and will not be opened until the time stated above.

CATSKILL, Jan. 26, 1865.

J. H. BAGLEY, Jr.,
M. B. MATTICE,
B. B. OSBORN,
B. S. McCABE,
ALBERT TUTTLE,
} Committee.

E. D. INGERSOLL, Clerk.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Jan. 20, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BY RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, for furnishing:

Note paper to weigh 5 lbs. to the ream.
Blotting paper to weigh 100 lbs. to the ream.
Buff Official Envelopes, 4½x10¾ inches.
Buff Letter Envelopes, 3¼x5½ inches.
White Letter Envelopes, 3¼x5½ inches.
2 oz. bottles of Black Ink.
Quart bottles of Black Ink.
Arnold's Copying Ink.
3 oz. bottles of Red Ink.
3 oz. bottles of Mucilage.
Letter Copying Books
Inkstands—"Mechanic" and "Academic."
Lead Pencils.
Pen-holders.
Sealing Wax.
Office Tape.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the warehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Wm. W. McKim, Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

A. J. PHILLIPS,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

will sell

BALANCE OF CAREY'S CLOAKS

at No. 475 Broadway,

Jan. 30, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1,

At 12 o'clock, noon, at the storehouse of Francis E. Pinto, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

(By order of Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal,)

THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, Consisting of

COTTON.

76 bales and 1 bag Cotton.
1 bag Sea Island Cotton.

TOBACCO.

49 cases Tobacco, P—J U F.

TURPENTINE.

1 barrel Turpentine.

ALSO,

On board thereof,

THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, HER TACKLE, &c.

The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

OFFICE OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR U. S. N., No. 73 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1865, at the Navy-yard, New-York, the U. S. side-wheel steamer MOBILE, with engines, boilers, &c., as she now stands: Length, 215 feet; breadth, 33 feet 9 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet 3 inches; height from lower to main deck, 7 feet 3 inches; height from main to hurricane deck, 7 feet 6 inches. One beam engine. Diameter of cylinder, 72 inches; stroke, 9 feet; iron paddle-wheels, &c.

ALSO,

1 lot old Manila rope, 1 lot oakum shavings, 50 to 175 bales oakum dust, 1 lot condemned leather hose, a lot coal cinders.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 148 East 30th-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of carpets, mirrors, black walnut and other suites, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bedding, crockery and glassware, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. WILL SELL at auction, MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1865, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No 111 Broadway: For account of whom it may concern, 400 shares Ashburton Coal Company, $60 each.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 18, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Building a sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh-avenue to Broadway.

Building a sewer in Eighth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

Paving with Trap block Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Paving with Trap block Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery.

Laying crosswalks in West-street, opposite Marine Chapel.

Building a sewer in Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, and in Tenth-avenue to Forty-seventh-street.

Paving Broadway with Trap block, from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta-lane.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 25, 1865.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 27, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; and in First-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to and through Sixtieth-street to Second-avenue.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch through One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to Second-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-first-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from First to Second avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Daniel E. Delavan, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL E. CONOVER,
} Board of Assessors.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, January, 1865.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be vaccinated will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the dispensaries, where physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all persons who have not been vaccinated, should either avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered, or have the operation at once performed by their own Physicians. The Commissioners of Health, having at a recent meeting adopted the report of the Resident Physician, recommending that every person should be vaccinated, and re-vaccinated every five years, it is accordingly recommended that all who have not had the operation performed within this period, should have it done without delay. The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White streets. The Eastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Essex and Grand streets, over Essex Market. The Northern Dispensary is located at the corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-street. The Demilt Dispensary is located at number three hundred and seventy-one Second-avenue. The Northwestern Dispensary is located at the corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the city and county of New-York, due February 1, 1865, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, GRAND SPECTACLE, FAIRIES, &c.—Day and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings—LES CHANSONS DE LA FRANCE—UN TASSE DE THE.

NO. 345 FOURTH-AVENUE—MAMMOTH CATTLE.

WALLACK'S—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The return of Mr. BLAIR from his second mission to Richmond was announced yesterday morning, and the result of his mission became known in this city yesterday afternoon. That result is fully set forth in our special Washington dispatches, and is, in brief, "failure"—complete and entire. The only conditions on which DAVIS will negotiate for peace is on the basis of two independent nations, and an armistice.

The attempts of the rebel iron-clads to break our lines on the James brings good fruits. The channel is now completely obstructed at Turkey Bend by sinking schooners loaded with coal. Heavy guns are being mounted at City Point, and the *Ironsides* and *Atlanta* are ordered from Norfolk up the James. The rebel vessel destroyed was the *Drewry*, mounting one gun, formerly a tug-boat on the James.

A letter from Savannah to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Jan. 18, announces the arrival of a part of the Nineteenth Corps, under Gen. GROVER. They will garrison the defences so as to release GEARY'S division for service in the field. The same correspondent states that Gen. SHERMAN has been invested with the supreme command of all the territory south of Virginia. Gen. SHERMAN has lately secured the revocation of an order expelling from Savannah all families of officers in the rebel service.

The steamship *De Molay*, Capt. SAMPSON, from Fort Fisher Jan. 19, via Fortress Monroe and Delaware River, with 850 rebel prisoners, under charge of Major PRINCE, arrived here yesterday morning. The *De Molay* was ordered to Fort Delaware, but in consequence of the ice, was obliged to come North.

The case of BURLEY, the Lake Erie raider, was finally decided at Toronto, yesterday, Chief Justice DRAPER and three Associate Judges being unanimous in the opinion that the prisoner should be given up to the United States.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the credentials of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, as Senator elect for six years from March next, were presented. Petitions for increase of salary were presented from employes in the departments at Washington. A resolution was offered, and objected to, to inquire into the charge against Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, of inhuman conduct toward the negroes who had joined his army in Georgia. A joint resolution was laid on the table, declaring the State of Arkansas to be no longer in insurrection against the United States. A bill was introduced, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, bill to amend the act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims and provide for the payment of Quartermaster's stores and subsistence furnished to the Army of the United States. The deficiency bill from the House was then taken up, and after being amended by striking out the section giving extra compensation to the employes of the capitol, it was passed. The Senate then renewed the consideration of the question of retaliation. Messrs. JOHNSON and SAULSBURY spoke against and Messrs. HOWE, WADE, MORRILL, DOOLITTLE and HOWARD in favor of the resolution.

The House was occupied exclusively in the consideration of private bills.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced to amend the State militia law. Among the bills passed was one legalizing the acts relative to the bounty bonds of Brooklyn. A resolution was introduced providing that a Select Committee be appointed to ascertain, by correspondence with the authorities of Buffalo and all other municipalities in the State, on what terms grounds and buildings for a new capitol can be obtained.

In the Assembly, a bill was reported for a public market in New-York; among the bills noticed was one for a transverse railroad in New-York from Tenth-street, East River to the Canal and Desbrosses street Ferries, North River; to confirm the acts of the New-York Common Council; to incorporte the city of Newburgh; the bounty bill, authorizing localities to pay bounties of $300, $400 and $600, for one, two and three years' men, was passed; the vote stood 105 to 7. Mr. REED offered a resolution calling on the Governor for any information he may possess relative to the late increase of the quota of the State.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Hibernian* at Portland, yesterday, we have intelligence from Europe to the 13th inst. English papers advance nothing new on American affairs. The good effect of the news of the fall of Savannah was neutralized by the intelligence of the failure of the expedition against Wilmington. The news from the Continent is unimportant.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room advanced from 206 to 212¼ ₱ cent., yesterday, on the settlement of 3-day contracts made on Tuesday night, and on various rumors adverse to an early peace. The Railways active. Governments steady. Money easy.

Most kinds of Produce and Merchandise were in better request, yesterday, at generally firmer prices, though the markets closed less buoyantly. Moderate Freight engagements were reported, including 130 bales Cotton for Liverpool, making nearly 1,800 bales taken for that port within the past three days. Rumors were current in the Street that sales of Middling Cotton had been made at 65c. ₱ lb., on a seller's option of ninety days.

Supervisor BLUNT has returned from Washington, and reports that the Government is determined to have 21,019 men from this city, as its quota under the last call.

During the past year eighty-eight blockade-runners were captured, of which seventy-eight fell prizes to merchant-built steamers commissioned by the Navy Department, and ten were captured by regular naval vessels.

Mr. H. W. M. MEADE, of the firm of MEADE BROTHERS, Broadway, photographers, committed suicide by taking laudanum, on Thursday night, at Tammany Hotel.

Mr. SAMUEL TICK, of No. 283 Stanton-street, committed suicide, yesterday morning, at his residence, by hanging.

Charges having been preferred, before the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, against Sergeant VAUGHAN, of the Twenty-third Precinct, that officer has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted.

Mr. CHARLES MCCULLOGH, hostler, was found dead in a hay-loft, in the stable No. 211 Delancey-street, where he is believed to have expired under the intense cold of Thursday night. An infant that had been three days dead was found in the upper story of No. 88 Ridge-street.

ROBERT REED was committed, yesterday, by Justice DODGE, for threatening to blow out the brains of Officers BURDETT, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who had apprehended him for disorderly conduct.

The commission appointed to inquire into the alleged lunacy of AUGUSTIN VARONA, recently confined in the Bloomingdale Asylum, was convened yesterday afternoon, in part second of the Court of Common Pleas. After examining witnesses concerning the mental condition of Mrs. VARONA, the commission adjourned till Wednesday next, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of having the alleged lunatic brought before them.

They have been drafting in Montreal for the Canadian militia, and the editor of the *Witness* has been caught. He says: "The draft is a most extraordinary affair, taking whole households in some cases, and paying no attention to exhausting the first class, nor even the second, before going to the third or reserve classes. As far as the individual named above is concerned, he drilled for nothing in 1837; and it is a proof of the improvement of the times that he is now to get fifty cents a day for the same service."

The case of B. S. OSBON, arrested in New-York upon the charge of furnishing contraband information in relation to the late expedition against Wilmington for publication, before it had sailed for its destination, has been indefinitely postponed, the prisoner being confined to his bed in the Old Capitol, by sickness.

Intelligence deemed reliable has reached Washington, that a new rebel privateer has left Nassau, heavily armed, to prey upon our commerce. The vessel is known as the *Col. Lamb*, and report says she is both swift and of staunch build. Her crew is mostly foreign, and numbers nearly 200.

It is said, now that Wilmington is closed to the rebel trade, that attention will be wholly directed to Mexico, through which ports, it is claimed, sufficient cotton can be sent abroad to pay regularly the interest on the rebel bonds, and keep a handsome balance on hand beside. The rebels assert that they have the money in London to meet the March and September payments.

Maj. RODMAN has been ordered to assume command of the arsenal in Watertown, N. Y.

A number of wealthy and influential citizens of Newark, including the Mayor and several Aldermen, have secured a large coal tract in Pennsylvania, the object of which is to supply the inhabitants of that city with coal at cost. Books of subscription will be open in a few days. The price of shares will be $10 each, and each holder will be entitled to one ton of coal at cost for every share.

Maj.-Gen. WARREN left Washington on Wednesday to resume the command of his corps in the Army of the Potomac.

The Peekskill *Democrat* says that Hon. ROBERT P. PARROTT, of West Point Foundry, has paid the taxes of all the widows and soldiers absent to the war, living in the town of Phillipstown, Putnam County.

Telegraph dispatches received from New-Brunswick state that the Legislature of that Province after the new election, will meet about March 20. The Hon. Mr. HATHEWAY, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, has at last retired from the Ministry. It is reported in St. John that Mr. HATHEWAY will be appointed to the vacant office of Auditor-General.

The National *Intelligencer* says that among the manuscripts destroyed by the fire in the Smithsonian Institution were important papers, prepared by Dr. LEIDY and Dr. WOOD, of Philadelphia, and by Baron OSTEN-SACKEN, of Prussia. It is, however, expected that these can be replaced, as the authors no doubt have copies. Prof. HENRY lost nearly all of his private papers and correspondence, among them a number of very important letters.

The Committee appointed at a meeting held in Faneuil Hall to collect funds for a statue of Edward EVERETT acknowledge the receipt of $[illegible]0.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at a late hour last evening, at which the Special Committee on Volunteering presented a report, to the effect that the only explanation that can be obtained from Provost-Marshal-General FRY relative to the increase of the quota of this county from 4,433 to 21,019 is, that the naval credits formerly allowed us have been redistributed, and that reductions have been made in the enrollments of the country districts of this and other States, which, by reducing their proportion of the men to be raised, renders ours comparatively larger; further, that in the first announcement of the quota the men raised previous to the 23d of December were not considered, and the number of these in some States is reported to be very large. The report further states that had it not been for the naval enlistments, and other credits secured by the committee, New-York would now have to raise 46,661. The committee are of opinion that if the bounties are not largely and immediately increased, a draft is inevitable. The report was accepted, and a resolution adopted empowering the committee to pay such sums for hand money, to those procuring recruits, as the committee may think advisable.

ELLEN SKELLY, employed as a servant in the family of Mr. JOHN EDMISTON, No. 16 Second-place, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday, by swallowing a quantity of vermin poison. Deceased had for some time been very melancholy and despondent.

ABUSES IN CRIMINAL LAW—THE FRIARY CASE.—The difficulties in the way of a speedy administration of justice in this city seem almost insurmountable, even where the officers of the law evince a determination to do their duty with vigorous promptness. The progress of the Friary trial is an instance in point, from which we can see how abuses have crept into the practice of our courts, and grown and strengthened with years, until they threaten to interpose between the criminal and the punishment which the violated laws demand.

FRIARY'S counsel knew the value of delay; the prisoner himself knew its urgent necessity; hence their strenuous exertions to procure it, using every subtlety known to able advocates. The District-Attorney knew the value to the people of a speedy trial, and opposed all the manœuvres of the defendants with skill and success, until one of those time-honored abuses steps in to help his opponents. This abuse is the remarkable negative qualification demanded of a juror, and the ease with which he is allowed to disqualify himself from serving in a case of any notoriety. A juror who has read of the case in his morning paper, and who has framed in his own mind the shade of an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, is set aside. As a general aversion to jury duty exists, shrewd men summoned on a jury form anopinion to satisfy their consciences, and then declare that they have a bias. Out of five hundred and sixty-five men summoned in the Friary case, only eleven could be found who were qualified to serve, and these were men who had never heard of an affair, the accounts of which filled columns of all the daily papers. The wide range of selection thus afforded frequently enables the accused party to get some one of his friends on the jury; they cannot agree upon a verdict; and after two or three trials of the farce, the man goes free.

This practice has been so long sanctioned by the courts of this State, that it is impossible for them to correct the abuse. It is a gross absurdity to reject from the jury-box men of intelligence and of sufficient ability to know their own minds, and select only the ignorant for one of the most important duties of a citizen. Yet both Judge and prosecuting officers appear to be helpless in the matter. It seems to us, however, that the jurors themselves might do something, if, instead of forming opinions expressly to avoid jury duty, they refrain from deciding upon the guilt or innocence of an accused from police reports or *ex parte* testimony taken before a Coroner, and instead of striving to exempt themselves from a disagreeable service, they sacrifice a little personal ease for the good of society.

The Peace Delusion.

Mr. BLAIR has returned to Washington, but the confident predictions so widely indulged upon his second departure for Richmond, that he would bring back Peace Commissioners with him, do not seem to have been realized. So far as we are at present informed, he comes alone; nor can we learn that he brings anything, written or verbal, calculated to encourage the belief that JEFF. DAVIS is yet disposed to acknowledge defeat, sue for mercy, and tender his submission.

We are sorry to differ with so much apparent obstinacy from our friend of the *Tribune* on this subject; but we certainly cannot share his "confident trust that Mr. BLAIR'S repeated visits to Richmond will indirectly yet powerfully conduce" to a speedy peace. On the contrary, we believe they have retarded it. They have encouraged in the public mind hopes of peace which will not be realized. They have tended to inspire the rebel authorities with false ideas of our anxiety for peace, and of the exhaustion of our patience and purpose in prosecuting the war. They have checked volunteering, disturbed seriously the channels of business, and accomplished, so far as we are yet aware, not the slightest good, as an offset for these palpable and serious evils.

We understand that Mr. BLAIR importuned the President for leave to visit Richmond, and that permission was granted solely in consequence of these personal importunities. On leaving Richmond, Mr. BLAIR brought with him a note addressed to himself by JEFFERSON DAVIS, written at his request, and embodying substantially what DAVIS had said to him in conversation, namely, that he desired peace now as he had always done, and that he was ready at any time, as he had always been, either to send or receive Commissioners to treat for peace "*between the two countries*," whenever the President of the United States would either receive or send them. This note was signed simply JEFFERSON DAVIS, and made no claim to any particular title or formality in the address. After reaching Washington, Mr. BLAIR was importunate to return to Richmond, and was permitted to do so, taking with him a note from the President addressed to himself, and saying that whenever Mr. DAVIS, or *anybody else*, saw fit to send persons to treat concerning peace and a restoration of the blessings of the Constitution to the people of "*our common country*," they would be received and treated with due consideration. And we do not learn from any *authentic* quarter that Mr. BLAIR succeeded upon his second visit in securing from Mr. DAVIS any recognition of this as a basis upon which he could send Commissioners. And in default of this, his visits to Richmond, if not farces, have at least been failures.

We hope Mr. BLAIR will now consent to resume his privacy at Silver Springs. At all events, we trust the President will deem it wise not to permit him again to visit Richmond. The Government has just one thing on its hands now—*the destruction of Lee's army*. When that is accomplished, the rebellion will be substantially suppressed, and peace can be restored; until then, it will not. And nothing should divert the attention of the Government, or turn the zeal of the people from that specific and indispensable achievement.

The Spoliation of Mexico by the French Emperor.

Whatever exaggerations there may be in the reports published yesterday of the cession by MAXIMILIAN of Northern Mexico to the Emperor NAPOLEON, of the main fact we have no doubt. It is simply carrying out the original programme. That NAPOLEON entered on his Mexican campaign merely for glory, or in the interest of civilization merely, no one ever believed. He may make war "for an idea" as he did in Italy; but in all other cases, as in that, he is careful to receive some substantial advantage to himself by way of reward. After liberating Italy, he took Savoy and Nice as his compensation. Having saved Mexico from anarchy, he is quite certain to appropriate to himself a large share of the property rescued from wreck. We have not the slightest doubt that when the Mexican throne was offered to MAXIMILIAN, it was with the distinct understanding that these Northern Provinces of Mexico were to be ceded to France in return.

Those who are familiar with the current of recent political ambition, know that the mining provinces of Northern Mexico have for many years been coveted and sought for by France. As far back as 1852, we translated and published in the TIMES an elaborate pamphlet on this subject, by DE DOMMARTIN, and subsequently Count DE BOULBON, at the head of a small French force, perished in attempting to seize these provinces. The matter, at that time, excited considerable interest in this country, and was elaborately discussed by Gen. CASS in the Senate; but the failure of the Count's expedition, and the occurrence of more absorbing events at home, caused it to be forgotten. NAPOLEON has evidently clung to the project with his characteristic tenacity; and it undoubtedly furnishes the key to his entire policy in regard to Mexico. He has thus far met with great success in carrying it out. He chose his time sagaciously;—while we were engaged in a civil war. He secured the assent of England and Spain to the war, by stating as its motive what would be most powerful with each. Spain's coöperation was attained by vague declamation about restoring the ascendancy of the Latin race. England's was purchased, as it always can be for any scheme however infamous, by promising to secure the payment of the Mexican debt to British subjects. Both were afterward provoked to desertion, and the whole scheme rested in French hands, and inured to the benefit of its original projector. NAPOLEON pacified Mexico, gave her back the blessings of civilization, placed a tool of his own upon the throne, secured the countenance and aid of the Catholic Powers by reinstating the Catholic priesthood, and is now ready to grasp the prize at which he has steadily aimed from the very beginning.

He may be able to hold it, but we doubt it. These provinces are immensely valuable. Their mines of gold and silver rival those of California, and their agricultural wealth and commercial facilities are very great. The time may come when even the people of Mexico themselves may be unwilling to see their country divided up among European Powers, and these rich provinces pass from their own possession forever. But whether this may or may not happen, it is quite certain that the people of the United States will not acquiesce in such a transfer. American feeling has not been extinguished by our civil war. In some of its forms it will burn more fiercely than ever when the war is over. The people of the Southern States have no possible motive for permitting this spoliation of a neighboring country. Even if they were to achieve their independence, their safety and their interest their ambition, their pride, would be hostile to it; and when they again resume heir functions as members of the Union, their old feelings and aspirations will be quickened into new fervor by this attempted seizure of the rich States of an American Republic.

We have very little doubt that the movements of NAPOLEON have been hastened by the prospect of the speedy downfall of the rebellion. We have more than once expressed the opinion that our greatest peril from intervention would be on the eve of our final success. While we seem to be merely destroying each other, the European Powers were content to be spectators of the contest. So long as the rebels continued to maintain themselves, and did not need their aid, they were quite sure not to get it. But the moment it seems clear that the Union is to be restored, France and England both will be inclined to do whatever they can safely to prevent it; and the French Emperor, especially, will see the necessity of consummating his schemes in Mexico before the close of the war, which seems to give him impunity in their prosecution.

We believe this cession of the Mexican provinces will have a good effect upon public sentiment in the Southern States. GWIN has probably been selected as the prominent agent to carry it to completion, on account of his supposed influence on American, and especially on Southern opinion. If it it be true that he intends to invite settlers from the United States into his new Duchy, he is simply laying the foundation for the overthrow of all foreign authority, and the establishment of an American Republic in its stead. But the action which the French Emperor has now taken, though it may not hasten the return of peace, which depends wholly on other agencies, will certainly facilitate the restoration of friendly feeling between the two sections of the Union. For the next few years, our foreign relations are likely to task the sagacity of the Government and the patriotism of the people quite as severely as the rebellion has done for the last four years. We have no doubt they will stand the test quite as well.

The Winding-up Campaign.

The campaign which has already been opened by Gen. SHERMAN, and in which the armies operating before Petersburgh and Wilmington will soon take part, will be the *winding-up campaign* of the rebellion. It is no secret that great bodies of troops have been coming from the West to take part in it; and whether they reinforce for the moment the army of MEADE, or of TERRY, or of SHERMAN, it is all the same. The campaign is a unit; its combinations are made under the supreme direction of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT; and the enemy to be fought and defeated and destroyed is the army of Gen. LEE near Richmond. GRANT'S combinations have always been of a very great kind, both in the West and in the East; and we believe that his final campaign will be the grandest of the war. The Richmond papers of Tuesday last show that the rebels at Richmond are in terror least a movement on the James accompany the other movements under way. LEE, we are told by the Richmond *Dispatch*, expected an attack on the north side of the James on Sunday last; and it was thought that for that day only the mud saved him. Attacks were also expected elsewhere on the lines, which the rebels fear are only temporarily postponed.

With armies of such magnitude as are now operating against the last rebel army, under command of such leaders as GRANT and SHERMAN, operating from such admirable positions as we hold, we expect to see the winding-up campaign carried to a glorious termination.

Death of an Eminent Citizen.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 27.

ORRAY TAFT, one of our leading merchants and manufacturers, a highly esteemed citizen, died this evening, aged 71.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 27.

INCREASED PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The House Military Committee to-day decided to increase the pay of all officers below the rank of Brigadier-General twenty-five per cent. The committee came to this conclusion after mature consideration of the subject; and are willing to meet the issue here or elsewhere.

TAXING PETROLEUM.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means, who are considering the amendments to the tax bill, to-day had up the question of taxing petroleum, both crude and manufactured. The tax on these articles will not be as heavy as has been anticipated.

THE PAPER DUTY.

The Senate Finance Committee will not take definite action on the repeal of the paper duty until next week. The committee are about equally divided on the subject.

THE ALLEGED INDIAN FRAUDS.

Commissioner DOLE has been summoned before the House Committee on Indian Frauds. His friends say he will be able to disprove the allegations of malfeasance made against his office. After the investigation it is said he intends to resign.

THE WASHINGTON GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

The passage of the Washington Gas-Light Company Bill to-day, relieving the company from great embarrassment, was a simple act of justice.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 27.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The friends of the anti-slavery constitutional amendment say the prospect of its passage by the House brightens every day. The vote on the Senate joint resolution will be taken next week. The House has set apart to-morrow to allow young members to deliver their long-prepared speeches on the subject. No other business than speech-making is to be transacted.

THE COTTON TRADE.

By the Treasury regulations of Sept. 24, 1864, persons selling products to the Government agent are entitled to a certificate of the fact, stating the quantity, amount paid and sent, by which the products come to the agent. By the executive order of the same date, persons holding such certificates may be permitted by the military authorities commanding to take back over the route 33⅓ per cent. of the amount so certified in goods and articles not contraband of war. Mr. LANE, of Baltimore, was transporting goods under a permit of Gen. SHIPLEY, Commanding at Norfolk, issued on the certificate of a purchasing agent. The charge against him is that he has been supplying the rebels with provisions in exchange for cotton, and this and other subjects are now undergoing examination by the House Committee on Commerce.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On the 16th inst., the House passed a resolution inquiring whether any payments had been made to the Illinois Central Railroad Company since the passage of the resolution of March last, which latter required the Secretary of War to have refunded to the Treasury the sum of $452,000 paid to that company for transportation of troops and other property. The Secretary to-day replied that payments have been made since that date to the amount of $552,597, and that they have been made by authority of the President.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The members of the Convention of the Christian Commission paid their respects to the President to-day. GEORGE H. STUART, the Chairman of the Commission, made an address of introduction, and the President responded in a neat and characteristic speech.

THE COMMUTATION FUND.

The amount of the commutation fund is reported to the Provost-Marshal-General to be $12,171,000, a portion of which has been assigned for the payment of bounties required by raising new troops. It is believed, however, that there will be sufficient to pay the owners of slaves enlisted as volunteers the compensation already allowed by the act of Congress.

RETURN OF MR. BLAIR.

Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR arrived in Washington this morning.

GUERRILLA RAID.

Some guerrillas made a raid on Occoquan, below Alexandria, on Tuesday night, carrying off everything of value to the citizens that they could obtain.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Passage of the Bounty Bill in the Assembly—Indian Delegations—Red Jacket Eloquence—Express Companies.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 27, 1865.

The Assembly took a very decided step in advance this morning. It passed a bill authorizing for the future the payment of bounties by local authorities not to exceed $300, $400 and $600, for one, two and three years' men. The section legalizing the past action of local authorities was stricken out of the bill before its passage, so that the bill, as passed, simply restricts local bounties, and makes no other provision whatever. The third section of the bill declares that it shall not be lawful for local authorities to raise money for the purpose mentioned, "except as provided in this act." It seems probable that the Senate may pass this bill, because it embodies the only point of the General Bounty Bill upon which members of the Legislature are for the most part agreed. I learn that there has been no understanding with the Senate in regard to the bill, each branch of the Legislature having taken an entirely independent course on the bounty question for the last few days.

There was an interesting scene in the Senate Chamber last evening. The committees of the two Houses on Indian Affairs gave audience to delegations from two Governments of the Seneca Nation of Indians, each claiming to represent the entire nation, and asking to be recognized by the Government of the State of New-York. There was some real Red Jacket eloquence displayed on the occasion, which gained the applause of groups of members and others assembled to hear. The new Government, based upon the elective system, which has been in operation for some years, and the old form of Government by chiefs, which is striving to re-establish itself, were both ably represented. A letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, which was read on the occasion, favors the claims of the Government based upon the elective system, and this opinion will have much weight with the committee.

Somebody is after the express companies, and the railroads that carry for them, with a determination to have an investigation. Mr. ANDREWS introduced a resolution to-day providing for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate and report the capital stock of the American Express Company, in whose hands held, amount of dividends, how much freight is carried for said company on the Central Railroad, &c., &c.

Mr. OLCOTT has in his possession a bill which it is proposed to introduce, and which provides that every railway company in this State engaged in the transportation of passengers and freights, shall extend and furnish to individuals and companies generally, the same facilities, in every respect, for transportation of express matter and transaction of express-business, that is extended to any other express company by the roads respectively.

A resolution was offered in the Assembly providing for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate matters in the office of the Corporation Counsel and Attorney in the City of New-York.

The Assembly has adjourned to meet on Monday evening. The Senate continue in session to-morrow. I learn that action would probably have been taken upon the Bounty Bill, had there been a full Senate to-day.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 27.

BILLS REPORTED.

For relief to the Children's Aid Society.

Providing means for paying the canal awards.

Authorizing plank and turnpike roads to increase their rates of toll.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Incorporating the Oswego Historical Society.

Repealing the act authorising an increase of the capital stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Company.

To amend the State Militia law.

BILLS PASSED.

Concerning certain public records in New-York.

Legalizing the acts relative to the Bounty Bonds of the Brooklyn Common Council.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. FIELDS—Calling on the Chief Engineer of the Croton Water Board to report to the Senate as to the drainage system of New-York. Adopted.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—That a select committee be appointed to ascertain, by correspondence with the authorities of Buffalo and all other municipalities in the State, on what terms grounds and buildings for a new capitol can be obtained.

A communication was received from the Adjutant-General, estimating that limiting the militia force of the State to 30,000, it will cost $710,000 to complete the arming and equipment of such force.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the German Savings Bank of New-York City.

To change the name of the Morris Patent Fire-arms Company.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 27.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to a public market in New-York.

To amend the charter of the New-York Indemnity Company.

To amend the charter of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New-York.

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the charter of Buffalo.

For a transverse railroad in New-York from Tenth-street, East River, to the Canal and Desbrosses-street Ferries, North River.

Regulating the use of the wharves and slips leased to the United States Mail Steamship Company.

Amending the act relative to Justices' and District Courts in New-York.

For the relief of the Fulton Railroad Company.

For the relief of the Fulton Ferry and Tenth-avenue Railroad Company.

Authorizing the New-York and Winchester Railroad to fix and limits it capital.

To confirm the acts of the New-York Common Council.

To incorporate the city of Newburgh.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the New-York Tom Moore Association.

Incorporating the New-York Conservatory of Music.

The bounty bill authorizing localities to pay bounties of $300, $400 and $600, for one, two and three-years' men. The vote stood 105 to 7.

To incorporate the Atlantic Base Ball Club of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the New-York Yacht Club.

To incorporate the Union Yacht Club of New York.

To incorporate the Twenty-third Regiment Armory Association of Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate the Green Point Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

To incorporate the National Deposit and Security Company.

To amend the charter of several Savings Banks in New-York and Brooklyn.

To provide for the relief of Broadway by the transportation of freight and baggage between the South Ferry and Union-square and beyond, through other streets in the City of New-York.

Authorizing Notaries Public to perform the duties of Commissioners of Deeds.

For a more perfect assessment of taxes.

To regulate the wharves and slips leased to the New-York Mail Steamship Company.

To provide against damages by explosive materials in New-York.

For the relief of the Tenth-avenue and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.

Mr. REED then offered the following:

Whereas, Information is abroad that the official quota of the State, under the present call of the President of 300,000 men, as published on or about the 7th day of January instant, has been increased from 46,000 to 62,000 men, which increase is apparently without explanation; *And whereas*, The people of this State are as loyal and devoted to the national cause as at any former period, yet they are surprised and sensibly affected by this change, which to them is inexplicable and unsatisfactory; therefore,

Resolved, That, if not incompatible with the public interests, His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to communicate to this House all the information he may have respecting the increased quota of this State, and his action in connection with or in reference thereto.

The resolution was laid over under the rule.

Adjourned to Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

Special Meeting of Board of Supervisors.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at 8 o'clock last evening; the President, Mr. TWEED, in the Chair.

Mr. BLUNT presented the report from the Special Committee on Volunteering, to the effect that the Chairman of the committee had visited Washington for the purpose of obtaining an explanation from Provost-Marshal FRY of the reasons for raising the quota of this county from 4,433 to 21,019, and was informed that this increase in the quota was attributable:

First—To the redistribution of the naval credits claimed by us and allowed.

Secondly—To reductions in the enrollments of the country districts of this and other States which, by materially reducing their proportion of the men to be raised, rendered ours comparatively larger.

Thirdly—By the report to the War Department, between the 23d and 31st of December, of men raised previous to the 23d of December, who were not considered in the first announcement. In some States the Chairman of your committee was assured that the number thus reported was very large.

These, says the report, were the only explanations which the Chairman of your committee could obtain of the astounding increase of our quota.

Voluminous statistics were presented to him, but nothing showing the precise method in which the quota of this county was arrived at. Full explanations were promised through Brig.-Gen. HAYS, but such explanations have not yet been received.

This one fact was all that was clear, that the County of New-York is required to furnish twenty-one thousand and nineteen (21,019) men, in addition to all men furnished and credits obtained up to the 31st ult.; and the Chairman of your committee was assured that but for the naval and other credits secured by your committee, upon the present and the previous call, this county would have been obliged to furnish forty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-one (46,661) men, instead of twenty-one thousand and nineteen (21,019).

The number of men now demanded by the County is divided among the several districts, as follows:

District.		District.	
Fourth	4,039	Seventh	3,970
Fifth	3,907	Eighth	3,348
Sixth	3,023	Ninth	2,732
Total			21,019

In arriving at these figures, so far as your committee could learn, the quotas assigned appear to be based upon a call for eight hundred thousand (800,000) men, and the enormous number of men held to be due from this county has been derived from its outrageously excessive enrollment.

Had your committee, as desired by them, been authorized by the War Department two months earlier than they were to undertake the correction of the enrollment, the work would have been finished before the present quotas were assigned, and the quota of this county would have been reduced by at least fifteen thousand (15,000) men.

Your committee hasten to lay these facts before your Honorable Body. They believe that there is no escape from the demand now made upon us for twenty-one thousand and nineteen (21,019) men. The number of men enlisting at the present rate of bounty is so small as to be almost nothing in comparison with the large number required of us. Either the bounty must be largely increased, or we must give up in despair of finding any means of avoiding a draft.

Whatever injustice may have been done the county in the withdrawal of credits once and justly awarded to us, and by delaying that withdrawal until it is almost too late to think even of supplying the deficiency thus suddenly thrown upon us, we have now no time to remonstrate.

In order to show clearly the effect of this withdrawal, we append, marked C, the letter of Provost-Marshal-General FRY to Brig.-Gen. HAYS, dated Dec. 23, 1864, stating the number of men due from this county to be four thousand four hundred and thirty-three (4,433.)

The following shows the number of men demanded of each Congressional District of this county by the orders of Dec. 23 and that of Jan. 24, and the increase in the demand in each district:

Congressional Districts.	MEN DEMANDED. By order of Dec. 23.	By order of Jan. 24.	Increase.
Fourth	1,228	4,039	2,811
Fifth	961	3,907	2,946
Sixth	1,345	3,023	1,678
Seventh	899	3,970	3,071
Eighth	——	3,348	3,348
Ninth	——	2,732	2,732
Total	4,433	21,019	16,586

In making this report the duty of your committee is discharged. It is now for your honorable body to determine what course will be most conducive to the interests of the people of this county.

Supervisor DAVIS presented, for adoption, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Special Committee on Volunteering be and they are hereby authorized and directed to pay such sums for hand-money as they may, in their judgment, deem advisable, in order to fill the quota of this county with the least possible delay, to the extent of the appropriation made by the ordinance of June 14th, 1864.

Which was adopted, and the board adjourned.

Amusing Scenes.

Quite amusing scenes sometimes occur at our office, while patients are under the influence of the nitrous oxide gas for teeth extraction. Three ladies came in the other day, one of whom wished eight teeth extracted. She was over sixty years of age, and said she had heart disease, weak lungs, was nervous, &c. I assured her that she had no occasion for fear. She breathed the gas, and when sound asleep we extracted her eight teeth. As she awoke she commenced to sing, laugh, spat her hands, and was in the highest state of glee. She was greatly astonished when told that her teeth were all out.

As the gas had worked so well, one of the other ladies thought she would try it, and have three roots extracted. As she was young and stout, she doubted if we could get her asleep. I told her I had never yet failed with a patient. We put her easily to sleep, and extracted the roots. As she was waking she exclaimed very excitedly, "I'm not asleep yet! I can see Clinton Hall over there! I can see that omnibus—and that woman with the market-basket! O, I'm an old soldier, you can't come it over me! I can walk, too!" "Let's see you walk," says the Doctor. Upon this she jumped out of the chair strutted across the room, and wheeled. "There! ain't I awake?" Upon assuring her that her teeth were out, she declared most positively that her eyes had not been closed.

Not long since, a gentleman for whom we had extracted a large molar tooth, awoke and exclaimed very angrily, "This gas is a regular humbug—I knew you couldn't get me asleep!" On showing him his tooth, he insisted on paying double price for its extraction.

G. Q. COLTON,
Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.
[Advertisement.

The Ear.—NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY for the Cure of Deafness and Discharges from the Ear.
DOCTOR HARTLY,
No. 901 Broadway, near 21st-st.,

The only recognized Aurist in the United States, who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees, in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskilful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a "certificate" purporting to emanate from him, and cannot therefore be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Dr. HARTLY has permission to refer to ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability, residing in New-York, and for the information of persons at a distance, the following well-known parties are submitted:

Cases of partial Deafness from various causes, treated successfully by Dr. HARTLY:

Mrs. JOHANNA CUSHING, at Mr. Hill's, Union-park, Boston.
Mr. JAS. PIERPONT REA, No. 14 Chambers-st., Boston.
Mrs. J. B. FOLGER, Winchester, Mass.
Miss SARAH SWAIN, Nantucket, Mass.
Miss REBECCA D. HAWARD, Fairhaven, Mass.
Mr. JOSEPH WHITNEY'S daughter, Cambridge City, Mass.
Mr. ASA ANGER'S son, North Andover, Mass.
Mr. GEORGE P. READ'S daughter, Bradford-place, Roxbury, Mass.
Mr. WM. C. PEABODY, South Malden, Mass.
Mr. L. PRATT, Neponset, Dorchester, Mass.
Mr. JAS. G. ALBRO, member City Government, Newport, R. I.
Mr. WM. P. PECKHAM, Broad-st., Newport, R. I.
Mr. CHAS. B. HOLMES, Newton Corner, Mass.
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This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

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A Sore Throat, when Neglected, often results in confirmed bronchitis, a dangerous and frequently a fatal disease. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, however, is a sure remedy for coughs, colds and all bronchial affections, and when taken in time, soon removes all dangerous symptoms.

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THE MOST CERTAIN PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD EVER PRODUCED. It is purely a vegetable alterative, and permanently cures scrofula, fever sores, erysipelas, salt rheum, rheumatism, pimples and blothes on the face, cancer and cancerous ulcers, dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from impuritie of the blood. For sale by all druggists.

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"There's many a Slip between the Cup and the Lip," but if the cup is filled with the nectar of health, scant of wisdom is he who lets it slip through his fingers. Half a wine glass full of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, taken three times a day, at this season, will fortify the body against damp and cold, and keep the stomach, liver and bowels in good order. Don't let this slip your memory!

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The best cure known for burns and piles. A certain remedy for corns, chilblains, cuts, bruises and rheumatism. Always heals without scar. Wholesale and retail at depot, No. 43 Liberty-st. 25 cents a box.

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Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Holloway, New-York," water-marked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned.
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Art Announcement.
THE NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION
of New-York announce the completion of the superb steel line engraving, by William Holl, after Faed's magnificent picture
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It is the first of an annual series of first-class engravings to be issued (with art premiums each year worth $20,000) to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS.
It is indorsed as a work of art by Edward Everett, Wm. H. Seward, Gen. Scott, Gen. Grant, President Lincoln, Archbishop McCloskey, Prof. Longfellow, F. E. Church, and a host of eminent men.
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A Card.
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In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
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Highest Premium
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Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats,
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Knitting Machines—For Plain or Fancy Knitting; different sizes and gauges; the best in use. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 537 Broadway

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BY PIERCE EGAN, ESQ.,
Author of the "Poor Girl," "Imogen, or the Marble Heart," "The Scarlet Flower," "The Wonder of Kingswood Chase," "The Flower of the Flock," "Such is Life," &c., &c., &c.

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In view of this unexampled popularity, it has been determined
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they have ever had an opportunity to enjoy. The praise that is here so freely bestowed upon Mr. Egan's
LATEST AND GRANDEST EFFORT
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ALL EXPRESS EQUAL DELIGHT.
For its smoothness of literary texture and perfect construction
UNANIMOUSLY
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For its exquisite pictures of feminine grace and delicacy as of feminine passion, all
THE GENTLER SEX PASSIONATELY ADMIRE;
For its noble sentiments and vigorous, sterling pith and meaning
MEN OF THOUGHT APPLAUD,
And for its pathos, sweetness and tenderness of fancy contrasted with the most picturesque and imposing incident,
YOUNG AND OLD EAGERLY ACCEPT
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GORGEOUS PAGEANT OF LIFE
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THE FAIR LILIAS
is one of those mental performances which mark an epoch in the lifetime of the writer and leave their traces upon the day and generation in which they are achieved. Had Mr. Egan given to the world no other evidence of his exalted endowments than this one
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For to every ulcer that he lays bare in the body of society he at once applies
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The character of the
FAIR AND GENTLE LILIAS
IS
A CHARMING CREATION,
full of original freshness, youth and beauty. Surrounded by
A HAUGHTY GUARDIAN,
A PLOTTING RIVAL,
AND
A REMORSELESS FOE AND TEMPTER,
by the aid of her own spotless and lofty soul, and the sacred inspirations of a
PURE, TRUE LOVE,
seconding the impulses of an angelic disposition, she escapes and triumphs.
VICE IS BAFFLED
AND VIRTUE CROWNED.
The candid reader may search in vain among the best offerings of our lazer fictions for one that comes to him so thoroughly stamped in every line with the impress of elevated thought. Mr. EGAN has here given
A DRAMA, A POEM, A NOVEL,
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and the verdict we express which is after all but the unbiased opinion of thousands will yet be confirmed upon the scenic stage, when some sufficiently capable hand shall have prepared the stirring action of these powerfully wrought combinations for reënactment before us by artists of commensurate ability.
IF YOU WOULD SMILE,
IF YOU WOULD WEEP,
GLOW WITH JUST ANGER,
AND REJOICE FOR VIRTUE'S SAKE,
by all means lose no time in securing at the earliest moment the repetition of the first chapters of this
MATCHLESS CHEF D'ŒUVRE.
You will find them, with the
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OR,
LIFE IN DEATH.
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PIERCE EGAN'S SPLENDID STORY,
THE FAIR LILIAS,
OR LIFE IN DEATH,
is recommenced and continued, with a complete summary of all the preceding chapters; the Editor's Table Talk, as usual, sparkles with Fun and Pathos; the Fire and Social columns overflow with all that is new and interesting in those Departments, and the Shipping List presents its accustomed accurate survey.
PETROLEUM AND PETROLIA
figure in the most complete and succinct statements yet afforded by the press. Along with these salient features appears
A FULL AND GRAPHIC SKETCH
OF THE
LIGHT GUARD BALL,
THE FLOWER OF THE FESTIVALS,
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THE BROTHER'S SECRET.
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BY WILLIAM GODWIN.

We would advise no one to commence reading this book without they have time to finish it. It is one of the most exciting and enchanting books ever printed.

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IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
what people think of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
read the following extracts of letters received from all parts of the country:

State of New-York County, of New-York, to wit: EDWARD B. FOOTE, of the City of New-York, in the county aforesaid, being duly sworn, says: that the extracts of letters hereunto appended, commendatory of his work entitled *Medical Common Sense*, are genuine quotations from letters received by mail from the various counties named over each extract, which letters are now on file in his office; and further, that the said testimonials were written without his (the deponent's) invitaiton or solicitation, and that they are but a sample of those daily received by him from all parts of the country, and from people of all classes, embracing physicians, clergymen, lawyers, artists, &c., as well as those in the humblest positions in life; and further says not.
EDWARD B. FOOTE.
Sworn to before me, this 26th day of January, 1865.
WM. H. KEPP, Notary Public, Co. of New-York.

From Trumbull County, Ohio.

I am going to send a statement of my case, but first let me tender my grateful acknowledgments for the copy of your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, which I have read with unfeigned pleasure. I can truly say that it is a most refreshing and instructive book, and coming as it does from one in whose judgment and integrity I can place the fullest confidence, makes it a very dear memento. And now, in an old-fashioned way, let me say, I thank you.

From Orange County, Vt.

Your valuable book duly received, and I wish every family in this place had one of them.

From St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

I procured a copy of your book, and have carefully perused it. My expectations were more than realized. You advanced many theories and ideas that to me were quite new.

From Muskingum County, Ohio.

I consider it one of the best works I ever read, particularly your "Essay on Marriage."

From Macon County, Mo.

I saw the book you sent Mrs. ——, and it pleased me much. If such works were generally read by the people of Missouri, there could soon be a change for the better in our condition. God speed the day when all will be benefited by the progressive wheels of science.

From Crawford County, Penn.

I have perused your book with pleasure, and think if its teachings were obeyed we should live in a different world.

From Monroe County, Ky.

I have been reading your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, and have been struck with the wisdom of its precepts, and the quantity of valuable knowledge it contains.

From Genesee County, N. Y.

Fortune threw one of your books in my path and I have read it with the greatest interest possible. I think it the most interesting book I ever read. It is common sense, in every sense of the word.

From a Lady in Orleans County, N. Y.

I hope to be influential in the circulation of your book, either directly or indirectly. If there is anything in it they do not approve, they can do as I have done, reject it, which is the privilege of every independent thinker. Yet believe me to be an admirer of your work.

From Rutland County, Vt.

I am in receipt of your very excellent medical work, and being a sufferer, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity of consulting one whose views of disease and its treatment seem so eminently sound and practical.

From Vermillion County, Ind.

I have just perused your COMMON SENSE, and deem it quite uncommon sense.

From Macon County, Mo.

Your letter was received in due time; also the book with which I am well pleased.

From Belmont County, Ohio.

Just the thing wanted. Your reasoning seems to be good in every respect. I feel more than paid for my trouble.

From Otsego County, N. Y.

I think it honestly and rightly named. It has convinced me that you are master of the subjects there treated upon.

From Essex County, Mass.

I have merely had time to con it over, but I assure you, Sir, I was very much pleased with some of the ideas.

From Trumbull County, Ohio.

I have persued one of your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, and am quite amused and instructed in its perusal.

From Jackson County, Ill.

I freely confess that what little I have perused of it surpasses anything of the kind I ever saw. I regard it worthy of the perusal of every individual.

From a Clergyman in Tippecanoe County, Ind.

I have purchased a copy of your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, and only wish every family would go and do likewise. It is the very best thing. I can say amen to all it contains. May God spare your life to see the fruits of your great work, for that book is a great work.

From Litchfield County, Me.

I have been permitted to read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. I am interested in it.

From Somerset County, N. J.

I have been reading considerably in your book and find it a very valuable work indeed. I find a good deal of common sense in it. Would that it were in the hands of every one. I think it will be the means of saving very much suffering. I shall be happy to recommend it to every one. It is worth much more than the price.

From a Lady in Franklin County, Vt.

Allow me to remark that I think your talented work highly charged with the electricity you so happily recommend. I like it much, and hope to learn wisdom from its genial fountain.

From Meigs County, Ohio.

I have had the pleasure of reading your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, and am highly pleased with the views set forth in that work, so much so, that now I write this to make the inquiry, if you have published any work on Pathology.

From Hancock County, Me.

Having received your book, I have to say that I like it much.

From Jackson County, Va.

I am highly pleased with the work, coming, as it does to my notions on those subjects of which it treats. It is without excetion *the* work that should be in every man's library.

From Washington County, Iowa.

While on a visit to a friend, I came across a copy of your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, and being so well pleased with a slight perusal of the same, I requested him to obtain another copy and send me. We feel that we have been highly benefited by the information therein contained.

From Wayne County, N. Y.

I think it creditable to yourself for unfolding to frail humanity the knowledge you have laid before them. Every family ought to obtain a volume. I, for one, esteem it highly. If people would follow its instructions, how much better the world would be.

From Steuben County, N. Y.

Inclosed you will find remittance for MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. A gentleman this morning insisted on having mine, and I let it go, and want another.

From Dutchess County, N. Y.

I have read your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE with great pleasure, and, I hope, profit; for it certainly contains more common sense than is often found in so small a compass.

From Tioga County, Penn.

I have had little time to examine your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, and without wasting words, will say that it pleased me. In administering the merited rebuke to the ignorance and vice of the present day, you have conveyed your ideas in language which need not offend even the false delicacy of the present day. I shall be glad to see your book placed in the hands of every seeker after truth and knowledge in our land.

From Suffolk County, Mass.

Having purchased and read with pleasure your book, MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, I desire to say it is replete with that information so much needed by the common class of people everywhere. Coming generations will thank you for it, and the future more than now give you a rich reward. Reformers generally live to be cursed, but when dead, all people sooner or later call them blessed. I judge by your preface that you have not escaped the ban of one class in our community, who ought to help onward all such reformatory movements, and by so doing rid the world of charlatans and quacks. May you, as I trust you will, be richly rewarded for your good work.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE treats on all diseases of a chronic character; on marriage, and the peculiar marriage customs of the world; on the causes of matrimonial and social wretchedness, presents a thousand things of thrilling interest never published before, making, altogether, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. The book contains 400 pages—100 illustrations. To be had at the newspaper depots and book-stores throughout the country. Price $1 50 Copies sent by mail everywhere, postage paid, on receipt paid, on receipt of the price. Contents tables sent free. Address Dr. R. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

DISEASES OF THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

Editor of New-York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the fact that I have retired from general practice, and will in future devote my time and attention exclusively to the treatment of the diseases of the

RESPIRATORY ORGANS,

by my peculiar system of

SPECIFIC TOPICAL MEDICATION.

An extensive and constant practice of over thirty years, during which a large share of my studies, time and attention have been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, have enabled me to introduce most important improvements both in the examination and treatment of these organs, by which I have obtained results that attracted the attention of the medical world both in this country and in Europe. This system enables me to convey remedial agents directly to the affected parts, in a manner not attained by any other known method. These are applied in connection with such general treatment as each individual case requires and an extensive experience in that class of diseases suggests. It has proved itself of the greatest value in the following diseases:

CHRONIC CATARRH,
THROAT AFFECTIONS,
LARYNGITIS,
AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE,
DYPHTHERIA,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
CONSUMPTION,

and all the various diseases of the lungs.

The reputation of my peculiar system does not depend upon future experiments, paid-for newspaper puffs, or upon the result obtained in a few selected favorable cases, but has been tested in an extensive practice of over thirty years, both in Europe and this country, in a large number of cases of every description, with the most gratifying results. Living witnesses of the highest respectability residing here and elsewhere, whose names and residence will be cheerfully furnished at the office, will substantiate beyond all doubt the complete success of my treatment.

In retiring from the extensive general practice in which I have been engaged for upward of thirty years, and in concentrating my efforts exclusively upon the treatment of the respiratory organs—a class of diseases so prevalent in this country, and so inimical to life, I yield only to the constantly increasing demand made upon my time by office practice, and in departing from the strict rules of medical ethics, so far as to avail myself of the press as a medium for the introduction of my system to the public at large, I discharge a duty which I owe to those to whom my varied and extensive experience and acknowledged skill might be of vital importance, and who could not be reached through any other channel.

Well knowing the prejudice existing by a portion of the community against specialists, particularly (and frequently justly so) against advertising ones, I think it due to myself to state that I am a regularly educated physician, and have been engaged in the general practice of medicine for upward of thirty years, the last half of which has been spent in this city. I am not only a member of various medical societies, but have the honor to be the founder of several of them, and have, since the commencement of my professional career, constantly contributed the result of my observations to some of the best medical journals of the day.

The proofs of each and every statement here put forth can be readily substantiated, and will cheerfully be exhibited to those interested. This course is rendered necessary by the fact that public confidence has been sadly undermined by some of the medical mountebanks who infest our city, who have *advertised* in various papers throughout the country, ficticious biographies of themselves, the statements of which differ as widely from their known antecedents as truth differs from falsehood. In order to find new dupes these gentry have to resort to new dodges, and the eye of the public is consequently often greeted with the startling announcement of some new mechanical and pretended scientific contrivance, which, for a more complete mystification, is endowed with some strange-sounding Greek name, as unintelligible to the inventor as it is to the general reader.

The mischief done by these empirics, who usually lack the very first rudiments of a medical education, is truly deploring. They not only frequently injure their victims by improper treatment, but also discourage them by their eclatant failures to perform what they promised from making more judicious efforts for their recovery.

In respectfully inviting the critical scrutiny of a discriminating public into my past record, I feel confident it will fully sustain all I have deemed it neccessary to state, to avoid being confounded with that class of imposters to whom I have above referred. Hoping sincerely that your readers will not regard me as egotistical, even though I have spoken in a strain seemingly so, I remain

Yours, respectfully,

B. SEGNITZ, M. D.,

NO. 125 NINTH-STREET,

Eighth Door West of Broadway.

OFFICE HOURS from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S NEW INVENTION

FOR THE CURE

OF THE MOST COMPLICATED

DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF

SIGHT,
HEARING,

AS WELL AS

CHRONIC CATARRH,
DISEASED THROAT,

AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED

OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the *New-York Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its uses for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON

is derived from the Greek word Aisoptikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logas, a discourse with the suffirecon. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerve or nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye

FINANCIAL.

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AND
PHILADELPHIA
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PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO CO., PENN.

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The great advantage that this Company possesses over many is that all its magnificent Oil Territory has a water-front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The Coal Lands of the Company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel, and which will yield large revenues. The Company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive Working Capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected on an early day, which will cause the Stock to rapidly rise in value.

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The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to sebscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of lands, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

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The property of this company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory, in FEE SIMPLE, situate in the heart of the Oil Region, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, together with leases in wells, which are now producing a net product of nearly FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, which at the present price of $12 per barrel, is $480 per day, or over $14,000 per month, which gives over TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK, and when the wells, which are now going down, are completed, the production of oil to the company will be LARGELY INCREASED.

It also owns the ENTIRE WORKING INTEREST in two wells which are being bored, with every indication of being fine producing wells.

It also owns interest in nine wells, now being sunk, which, when completed, will largely increase its revenue.

The trustees are determined to make it rank among the best petroleum companies yet formed.

The subscription books, for a limited number of shares, are now open at the offices of Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; E. R. Jones, Esq., City Mills, corner Broome and Lewis sts., in the City of New-York; and Messrs. Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court; D. K. Ducker, Esq., No. 38 Fulton-st.; D. B. Powell, No. 77 Myrtle-av., in the City of Brooklyn, or of either of the Trustees.

PETROLEUM

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All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Subscriptions can be made through us, free of charge, in any of the Oil Companies now being organized, at original prices.

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THE COUPONS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS will be paid at the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall-st., when due. P. S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

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NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.
Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders: the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.
The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 680 Broadway.
By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1864.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 3 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, 20th January, 1865.
THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

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AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
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FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
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NEW 7-30 LOAN
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THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
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H. J. MESSENGER.
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
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ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.
TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.
E. HECKSCHER.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
No. 18 BROAD-STREET, N. Y.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on accounts.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schonarie Co., N. Y.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. S. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

REFERENCES:
Hon. JOHN J. CISCO, late Asst. U. S. Treasurer, N. Y.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier U. S. Treasury, New-York.
H. T. MORGAN (of H. T. Morgan & Co.) New-York.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pres. N. Y. Life Insur. Co., N. Y.
W. H. BEERS, Actuary, New-York Life Insurance Co.
HON. ERASTUS CORNING, Albany, N. Y.
RUFUS H. KING, President N. Y. State Bank, Albany.
THOS. OLCOTT, Pres. Mec. and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
H. B. MARTIN, Cashier Albany City Bank, Albany.
A. B. JOHNSON, Utica, N. Y.
JAY COOKE & Co., Washington.
BANK OF WASHINGTON, Washington.
BENJ. B. ESTES, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Boston.
JOHN DEMERITT, Pres. Eliot National Bank, Boston.
L. CANDEE, President New-Haven Co. Bank, Conn.
E. D. TIFFANY, Pres. First National Bank, Hartford, Ct.
E. G. HOWE, Esq., Hartford, Conn.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations on hand ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.
Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage, securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, prox., for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of ninety-seven (97) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said company, or any portion thereof, payable Jan. 1, 1883; also, for any other bonds of said company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the sinking fund. JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1865. Chairman.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.
NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK Exchange for dealings in Petroleum stocks, located in the Empire Buildings, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., will open for business on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. I wish the officers of the various Petroleum Companies of this and other States to furnish me, as promptly as practicable, prospectuses showing their organizations, in order that a full list of stocks may be compared. I am now ready to furnish subscribers with their tickets of admission and to receive additional subscribers. The annual subscription to this Exchange is twenty-five ($25) dollars.
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:
J. T. Sanger, Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher, N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott, Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein, Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer, Jacob H. Dater,
Henry J. Baker, Daniel L. Ross.
At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & Co., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1865.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this company will be paid on the first day of February, at the office of Messrs. WILSON, GIBSON & CO., No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2.50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT, ISAIAH LUKENS.
VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH.
SECRETARY, E. J. HARRISON.

DIRECTORS,
ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.
THERE WILL BE BUT SIXTY THOUSAND SHARES of the capital stock sold at the subscription price, $2 50 per share, *and not a single share above that number will be sold at any price whatever* until the territory is developed. This the Secretary will indorse on the back of each receipt for stock if desired.
A competent Superintendent is rapidly developing the property; he has two engines on the ground, two wells already started, and three more will be in operation as soon as the engines are completed.
There is a valuable saw-mill on the Cotter Farm, and timber on the whole of the territory sufficient to give a profit of $200 per day for twenty years, or $400 *daily for ten years*. There is also a large amount of coal on the two square miles in Forrest County. The timber and the coal will give to the company a handsome dividend, independent of the oil.
The market value of the territory owned by the company has increased to such an extent that it is at present worth
THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.
The amount of capital that will be raised by the sale of the
60,000 SHARES
will be only
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Were the company to sell out either one of their properties at the present time, it would realize more than double the amount they will obtain by sale of the above number of shares. No better evidence of the stability of the company, or of the value of their stock as an investment, can be offered.
The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
ranks among those companies that will stand when all others fall, and that it is on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.
The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864	$7,558,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864	2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$9,965,771 86

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864	$7,964,359 14
Losses paid during the same period $3,316,825 67	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses 1,312,299 63	
The company has the following Assets:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,876,018 99
United States Gold Coin	541,899 63
Cash in Bank	288,432 91
Total amount of assets	$11,133,589 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.
After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.
A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net-earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.
The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to $16,961,620
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865 2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years $19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash 12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865 $7,037,290
By order of the board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Coit,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burgy,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Rob't B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVING resolved, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, to change the termination of the fiscal year of the company from the 28th February to the 31st December in each year, in compliance with the acts of the Legislature of 1861 and 1864, authorizing such change and requiring a statement for each calendar year, the following statement of the condition and affairs of the company, for the ten months ending on the 31st December, 1864, is published in conformity with the provisions of its charter:

Premiums unearned 29th February, 1864	$61,066 46
Premiums received during the ten months ending 31st December, 1864	283,002 84
Total premiums	$344,069 30
Earned premiums of the ten months $300,822 98	
Less return premiums 16,824 98—$283,998 00	
Losses, reinsurance, expenses, taxes, &c., less savings, &c.	194,674 49
Profits for the ten months	$89,323 51
Assets, Dec. 31, 1864:	
Cash in banks, (of which $18,228 65 is gold.)	$75,308 37
Loans on demand with collateral security	194,500 00
United States Stock, Stocks of States, cities and corporations, and bonds and mortgages	291,074 00
Total	$560,882 37
Bills receivable, uncollected premiums and accrued interest	$102,918 55
Unsettled accounts	2,405 69
Total amount of assets	$666,206 61

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip certificates, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st of March next.
They have also declared a Dividend, free of Government tax, of Twenty per Cent., on the net amount of earned premiums of the ten months ending 31st December, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on or after 1st of March next.
The trustees have further resolved that, after reserving over half a million of dollars profits, the whole of the outstanding certificates of the company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after 1st of March next;—from which date the interest thereon will cease;—the certificates to be surrendered to the company at the time of payment.
The profits of the company, for which certificates have been issued, amount to $621,880 00
Additional profits from 1st March, 1864, to 1st January, 1865 89,323 51
Total profits $711,183 51
Redeemed in cash 101,794 00
Amount remaining with the company $609,389 51
By order of the board.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,	Eugene Dutilh,
George Mosle,	Richard Irvin,
Edward F. Davison,	John S. Williams,
A. Le Moyne, Jr.,	Alex. M. Lawrence,
E. H. R. Lyman,	Fredk. G. Foster,
J. Woodward Raven,	George Christ,
John Auchincloss,	Richard P. Rundle,
Edward F. Sanderson,	Wm. P. Wright,
Francis Cottenet,	James Brown,
Alex'r Hamilton, Jr.,	M. D. Carlile,
George F. Thomas,	William Schall,
C. H. Sand,	Leopold Huffer,
W. F. Cary, Jr.,	Wm. S. Wilson,
Cornelius K. Sutton,	F. Cousinery,
W. A. Sale,	Gustav Schwab,
Edward Haight,	George Warren.

LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

C. B. HITCHCOCK, MINING GEOLOGIST, late Lecturer of Amherst College, Geologist to the State of Maine, &c., examines Coal, Petroleum, Copper, Iron, Gold, and other mineral lands. Office 27 Park-row.

FINANCIAL.

COAL MINES OWNED BY CONSUMERS.

COAL

SUPPLIED AT ACTUAL COST.

NO PERSONAL LIABILITY—NO FUTURE CALLS OR ASSESSMENTS.

THE CONSUMERS'
BENEFIT COAL COMPANY
is now organizing upon the mutual plan, and presents the same features that have resulted so successfully in Philadelphia and Boston. This is the pioneer company in New-York. Present price of coal, $7 50 to $8 per ton.

CASH CAPITAL	$600,000
NUMBER OF SHARES (SIXTY THOUSAND)	60,000
Par Value (full paid) (ten dollars)	10
Working capital (in cash out of above)	100,000

The capital being paid in full, there can be no personal liability to the shareholders, or any further calls or assessments.
Each share entitles the holder to receive annually and perpetually
ONE TON OF COAL AT ACTUAL COST,

DIRECTORS:
JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 5th-av.
Colonel A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President Home Insurance Company.
C. H. DELAMATER, Delamater Iron Works.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Company.
C. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company.
JAS. H. WHEATLEY, Finlaiu & Wheatley.
Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.
Hon. ALFRED H. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Ex-Mayor and M. C., Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank.
R. O. GLOVER, President Harmony Insurance Company.

COUNSEL:
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Trinity Buildings.
Books of subscription are now open at the following places:
Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway (Room No. 50, Empire Building, back room, second story.)
East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.
C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.
Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Mayor's Office, Jersey City.

MUTUAL BENEFIT PETROLEUM COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL STOCK 200,000 SHARES, AT $2 50 PER SHARE, $500,000.
40,000 SHARES, OR $100,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
To fully develop the property of the company, the balance to be applied to the purchase of lands and other property.
OFFICE, No. 130 PEARL-ST., (HANOVER-SQUARE,) NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:
Hon. JOHN KELLY, of New-York, President.
JOHN C. GILES, of New-York, Vice-President.
WILLIAM E. FROST, of New-York, Secretary.
JOHN S. GILES, of New-York, Treasurer.
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, of New-York, General Superintendent.
JOHN C. CORNELL, of Titusville, Penn., Assistant Superintendent.
Messrs. MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys and Counselors, Bank of Commerce Building, New-York.

TRUSTEES:
Hon. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary of Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, New-York.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer New-York Fire Department Fund, New-York.
WILLIAM S. COLLINS, Merchant, 130 Pearl-st., N.Y.
GEORGE P. LAWRENCE, Merchant, No. 11 South William-st., New-York.
SAMUEL J. SMITH, Merchant, 10 Maiden-lane, N.Y.
JOHN C. GILES, Merchant, 11 South William-st., N.Y.
WM. S. O'BRIEN, Merchant, 71 and 73 Front-st., N.Y.
JOHN C. CORNELL, Assistant Superintendent, Titusville, Penn.
The property of this company is located on Oil Creek and Little Oil Creek, ALL IN FEE SIMPLE, in the very heart of the oil region, in Venango, Warren and Crawford Counties, Pennsylvania. Oil Springs and Salt Springs abound, and the very best evidences of a rich yield of oil exist on the property; a large number of oil wells are being successfully worked on the adjoining lands, some of them producing from thirty to fifty barrels per day, and as yet only partially developed.
Of the property belonging to this company, all of which are bottom lands, about one hundred and seventy-five acres have been selected by competent judges, as the best of oil-producing lands. Oil Creek and its tributary streams run directly through most of this property.
The company are now making active arrangements for a speedy and full development of all their lands, and expect at an early day, to pay a handsome per centage on the investment.
The respectability, integrity and commercial standing of the officers and trustees of this company, all being practical business men, is a sufficient guarantee that their representations in regard to, and their conduct of, the business of this company, will be entitled to the full confidence and entire approval of all who may be disposed to invest in the enterprise.
Their stock is not put at a fictitious value, but at an actual business valuation, and sold at that, without being enlarged into many millions to the detriment of the stockholders.
No personal liability attaches to the stockholders, as the stock is sold at its actual par value, and not at a reduction of one-half, by which reduction each stockholder is made personally liable.
Some idea of the immense value of oil territory may be gathered from the following statement: The Noble and Delamater Well is pouring forth a constant stream of oil, at the rate of five hundred barrels per day, equal to six thousand dollars, or over two million dollars' worth yearly. The Jersey Well yields about five thousand dollars' worth daily. The Hyde and Egbert Farm, thirty-seven acres, has been converted into companies, representing over seven million dollars. A great many similar cases could be cited. There are no reasons why some of the properties belonging to this company should not produce oil as copiously as the wells mentioned above, and in that case it would make its value almost beyond calculation.
Dividends will be declared on the stock as soon as the company's finances will permit, and will be held subject to the order of distant subscribers, by draft or otherwise, free of charge. All stockholders, large and small, will be treated alike, and receive the dividends or profits pro rata. All benefits derived from the lands, either in sale of oil, lands or products of any kind, will be divided among the stockholders.
Circulars, prospectus, &c., containing every information, will be furnished on application at the office of the company, or sent by mail, to parties wishing to subscribe.
A limited number of shares only are now offered for a short time, and can be subscribed for at the office of the company, No. 130 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, New-York; and of JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer, No. 174 Canal-st., New-York; or of either of the trustees as above.

THE WHOLE CAPITAL OF
THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
having been taken, the books of subscription are closed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO COMPANY.—The Capital of this Company is Five Hundred Thousand dollars; the whole amount is paid in. The stock was issued for the purchase of the patents. This Company owes Twenty-three 65-100 Dollars
[5 cents.]
N. LAWRENCE, President.
W. F. SHIRLEY,
JOHN T. SEYMOUR,
W. H. BEERS,
EVERET CLAPP.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.
City and County of New-York, ss.—JOHN COVILL being duly sworn, says he is the Secretary of the above Company, and that the above report is true.
JOHN COVILL.
Sworn to before me this 20th day of January, 1865.
JOSEPH C. LEWIS, Notary Public,
[5 cents.] City and County of New-York.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.
Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.
By order of the Board.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

GREAT FLOWING WELL FOR SALE.
AN ENTIRELY NEW WELL, ON THE BUCHANAN FARM ON CHERRY RUN, one-eighth of a mile from the Rouseville Hotel, struck ten days since. Commenced flowing 25 barrels per day, and has steadily increased to 35 barrels, with a continual daily increase. The well lies in the flat of Cherry Run. There is every reasonable belief that this will prove one of the greatest wells in the entire oil region. The lease is on fourteen rods square. Another well going down, and room for three more. For full particulars inquire of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, 26th February, 1865.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST FEBRUARY, 1865, on the bonds issued by the company, will be paid upon presentation at this office on or after that date. JAMES WARING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Driggs' Patent Piano Company,

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	5,304 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.	
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....March 1

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
&RIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, March 18
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

at 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.			
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50		
Second Cabin Passage	80 00		
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.			
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50		
Second Cabin Passage	65 00		

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.
This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.
One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.
J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. VAILL, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, January 28, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.
For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow on Feb. 4.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Feb. 3.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 28
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 4
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP EAGLE,
Capt. ADAMS,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Barton, Master, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Feb. 8.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S
favor telines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 207 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
I. K. SWETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 9:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer PILGRIM,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 118 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.
The Peoples' Line, N. New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.
BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$300
Government	300
Total	$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$200
Government	200
Total	$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$100
Government	100
Total	$200

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM:

For three-year recruits	$50
For two-year recruits	30
For one-year recruits	20

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on the Battery.
The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices:
Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.
Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts.
Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.
Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.
Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.
Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.
All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments: one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island; one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service; and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.
I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:
Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.
Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.
Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government. GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

"TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."
ANY NUMBER OF SUBSTITUTES
furnished for persons liable to draft in the City and County of New-York,
AT ONE DAY'S NOTICE.
C. L. MORSE & CO.,
Tammany Hall.

TOWN QUOTAS FILLED.
Having furnished over (4,000) four thousand men for the army and navy, without a single complaint, we tender our services with confidence for the filling of town quotas and procuring substitutes.
BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN,
No. 196 Broadway, Room No. 16.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, No. 125 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.
TWENTY-SIX CONTRACT SURGEONS are needed in the Twenty-fifth Army Corps (colored troops,) serving in Virginia and North Carolina. Applicants for the position can obtain full information at this office. Those whose service prove satisfactory will at the expiration of three months be commissioned Assistant Surgeons of Colored Troops.
WM. P. SLOAN,
U. S. A. Medical Director Depart. East.

CAVALRY.—FIFTY GOOD MEN ARE WANTED for the regular cavalry. $300 bounty and $75 hand money, or $375 to men presenting themselves. Apply at the Regular Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 16 State-st. This is the only rendezvous in the city where men can be taken for cavalry service.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot No. 97 Sackett-st. Apply to JOHN A. LYDECKER, No. 107 Union-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE new cottage of A. B. Roff, on Franklin-st., near Elm. Apply to ALFRED MILLS, Morristown.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $25,000. For particulars, apply to H. BAYLIS, No. 15 Murray-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY ALLEN & BROWN.
NO. 96 BROADWAY.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN. JOSEPH W. BROWN.
Offer the following Houses and Lots for sale:

5th avenue, with stable on extra lot, corner	$80,000
5th avenue corner house	60,000
W. 23d-st. extra size, $30,000 E. 29th-st. near 5th av	30,000
W. 37th-st., n. Bway.	35,000
W. 38th-st. near 5th av	35,000
W. 38th st. n. 5th av.	50,000
Madison av. cor.	35,000
W. 37th-st. n. 5th av.	35,000
Madison av. & w. stables	65,000
W. 37th-st. n. 5th av.	35,000
W. 34th-st. near 7th av	25,000
East 36th-st., opposite Stuyvesant Square	25,000

Also, a number of other Houses and lots.

GEORGE E. JAQUES, REAL ESTATE Broker, No. 151 Broadway, offers for sale the following choice selected farms and country seats. Parties desiring a beautiful home or a productive farm, will call as above:

Admirable farm of 200 acres, near Somerville	$24,000
Beautiful farm of 191 acres, near Raritan	22,000
Commanding place, 50 acres, near Somerville	15,000
Delightful place, 50 acres, Elizabeth	17,000
Elegant place, 88 acres, Hackensack	30,000
Fine fruit farm, 138 acres, Lamington	17,280
Grand farm, 109 acres, Millstone	16,500
Handsome place, 40 acres, Rahway	13,000
Imperial farm, 156 acres, Trenton	32,800
Joyful residence, 20 acres, Jericho, L. I.	10,000
Kaoline farm, 80 acres, Woodbridge	15,000
Lucrative farm, 100 acres, Glen Cove, L. I.	25,000
Magnificent place, 20 acres, Metuchin	20,000
Noble farm, 300 acres, Rhinebeck	20,000
Opulent residence, 2 acres, Elizabeth	16,000
Productive farm, 163 acres, Harligen	14,500
Quiet place, 10 acres, Summit	3,500
Retired place, 60 acres, Monmouth County	6,000
Splendid place, 72 acres, Spring Valley	9,000
Tempting place, 82½ acres, North Branch	6,500
Unsurpassed farm, 187 acres, Bucks County, Penn.	20,000
View hardly equaled, 20 acres, Somerville	4,000
Welcome home, 83 acres, Broundbrook	10,000
Xtraordinary farm, 100 acres, Raritan River	14,000
Your choice of 300 places, from $1,000 to	50,000
& several places of 9, 17, 20, 27, 44, 50 to 80 acres.	

COLLIERY LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE GEORGES CREEK COAL AND IRON COMPANY have for sale or lease FOUR COLLIERY LOTS, as follows:
Lot 1, containing 295 acres,
Lot 2, containing 475 acres.
Lot 3, containing 209 acres.
Lot 4, containing 190 acres.
These lots are on Georges Creek, in Allegany County, Md., fronting immediately upon the line of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, and are most entirely underlaid by the FOURTEEN FEET VEIN OF COAL. They have been laid out so as to present unsurpassed facilities for mining and delivering coal.
For further information inquire in person or by letter at the office of the company, No. 19 SOUTH-ST., Baltimore. W. ALEXANDER, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—TWO (OF THE ROW OF TEN) houses now being finished, on the south side of 78th-st., near 5th-av. These houses are finished with brown-stone fronts, are three stories high, with basement and sub cellar. They were built in the best manner, by days' work, for investments. The location is very good, being near the finest part of Central Park. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, 7th-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN POUGHKEEPSIE, ON NORTH-AV.—A large, commodious house, in excellent condition, with modern improvements, nine acres of land attached, in high cultivation, abundance of fruit; a variety of outbuildings, fine view of river and mountain scenery. Refer to WM. W. WICKES, No. 33 Front-st., New-York; THOMPSON L. WICKES, law office, Poughkeepsie; or T. S. WICKES, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—HANDSOME HOUSE, WELL FINished, with eight lots ground, only $6,500; also six new houses finely located, $3,000 each—all in Brooklyn; a pretty cottage near the city, only $1,800; cottage and fine ground, 1 mile at Elizabeth; farm with 100 acres, bearing fruit, near the depot in Westchester County, $2,000, no price. Fifty small houses from $300 to $3,000, convenient to cars. GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK.—ELEGANT RESIdence in one of the finest parts of the city, fronting on one of the public parks, on a corner, and facing south and west. The lot is 77x150 feet. The house is six years old, is built of brick, about 40x50 feet, and contains 11 sleeping rooms, besides bath, cedar and store rooms, kitchen and cellar. Gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. The house is heated by steam. This is a great bargain. Price $23,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

$5,000 FOR A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, UP TOWN—Has hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; immediate possession. Also, a three-story high-stoop brick house, all modern improvements, in splendid order, for $7,000. Also, a four-story brown-stone house for $12,500.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET OR EXCHANGE—A country seat, with 25, 30 or 40 acres of land, in the best state of improvement; house is 38 by 32, with 18 feet extension, in perfect order, situated on Van Wyck-av., Jamaica, L. I. Also, a house on the corner of Van Wyck and Chichester avs. For further particulars, inquire of the owner, E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 163 East 36th-st., New-York, or at No. 148 Front-st.

AT BROOKLYN—FOR SALE—TWO FRAME Gothic houses, with a full lot and a half to each, west side Grand-av., 150 feet north of Fulton-av.; two three-story frame on north side Lafayette-av., 335 feet east of Bedford-av., 22.8x100; two three-story Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, and sub-cellar houses on north side Jefferson-st., 300 feet east of Franklin-av. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown stone front house and lot on 38th-st., in elegant order, being frescoed and painted throughout. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT STAPLETON, STATEN ISland, a neat and commodious dwelling house, two stories, with finished basement and attic; gas throughout the house, land 75 by 110 feet., large cistern; currents, peaches, raspberries, cherries, quinces, &c. Price $6,000. Apply to JNO. H. HEDLEY, No. 59 Nassau-st.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—OF 105 acres, situated five miles below Poughkeepsie, and two miles from the Hudson River R.R. Depot, New-Hamburgh; has a fine river view and can be bought cheap. For particulars, address T. D. BISHOP, No. 101 12th-st. Can be consulted between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, at Collins' Hotel, corner of 3d-av. and 12th-st.

FOR SALE ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—No. 136 West 34th-st., near Broadway, first-class brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x52 feet, with conservatory; house in complete order, (now being painted.) Possession will be given at short notice. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story brick house, in good order, all modern improvements, 4 lots in fruit-bearing garden, a fine two-story brick carriage-house and stable, 3 stalls, and cow-house, near cars and ferries, on Hanson-place. For card to view, apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 4 Court-st.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE building lot, about 75 feet by 200 feet, situated in Hillhouse av., New-Haven, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., or to D. C. GILMAN, New-Haven.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN ULSTER AND SULlivan counties, N. Y., 100 miles from New-York City. For particulars call at Lovejoy's Hotel, for three days, from 1 to 2 P. M., or address the undersigned at Woodbourne, Sullivan Co., N. Y. M. T. MORSE.

FOR SALE—AT MT. VERNON—A FIRST-CLASS house and one acre of land, with barn and outhouses, and plenty of fruit trees. Also, three first-class small houses in West 33d-st; all the modern improvements. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Nyack; commands a fine view of the Hudson from Sing Sing to Yonkers: frame house, stable, barn, &c.; 5 acres of choice fruit grounds. Apply at No. 72 Beaver-st., up stairs, daily, at 2 P. M., to T. A. HALLIDAY.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, houses and lots, desirable for investment or occupation. Also, farms for sale and exchange. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house, situate on West 34th-st. Price, $10,000. Also, houses and lots in good locations, in various parts of the city. Apply to J. S. MOORE, No. 293½ 4th-av., near 25th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, three stories, basement, cellar—all modern improvements. Also, a good tenement house, cheap, for investment. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 126 East 26th-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEATS—SACRIfice. 3 acres, Bellville, $6,000—cost double; fruit, house 16 rooms, greenhouse. Italian villa, New-York Bay, water front. Wisconsin farms, $5.
WALTER W. WETMORE, No. 36 Pine-st.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED TO PURCHASE—improved or unimproved farms of 80 to 1,000 acres. Address, with description and lowest cash price, JUDAH A. SMITH, Cromwell, Conn.

FOR SALE—10,000 ACRES BITUMINOUS COAL and TIMBER LANDS in Central Pennsylvania. Good railroad and river facilities for development. Apply to JOSEPH R. RHOADS, No. 829 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE COTtage, five minutes' walk from the ferry, Clifton, S. I. Grounds supplied with fruit, flowers, and shrubbery. Barn and stable attached. Possession 1st of May next. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW FOUR-STORY HIGHstoop brown-stone house, No. 62 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., contains all modern improvements. Possession immediately. Apply to C. RUSTON, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WEST FARMS, THREE MILES from Harlem Bridge, a pleasant 2½-story dwelling, barn, stable, and large garden. Inquire of EDWD. SWIFT, No. 102 Centre-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 17 ACRES, ONE MILE from steamboat landing; 35 young apple and pear trees, three acres in wood, no buildings. Price $100 per acre. E. N. WALDRON, Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—FARM AT NEW HAMBURGH, OF 100 acres, commanding fine view of the Hudson; four superior farms in New-Jersey, one hour from this city. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 321 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, and No. 63 Orchard-st. Apply to, or address C. H. FASH, Bergen, N. J.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT NORTH-ampton, Mass., at a bargain. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
SATURDAY.
EIGHTH TIME THIS SEASON.
The popular play, in five acts, by Lovel.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
MONDAY—First time here. Howard Payne's fine comic drama, "Charles the Second," and the capital petit comedy of "Uncle John," produced with new and beautiful costumes, appropriate scenery, &c., &c.
TUESDAY—"The Irish Heiress." WEDNESDAY—First time in two years in this Theatre, the admirable comedy of "Everybody's Friend," in which MR. CHARLES WALCOT, SEN., will perform his celebrated original character, Major Wellington de Boots. This will be Mr. Walcot's farewell performance prior to his departure for Europe. THURSDAY—"Men of the Day." FRIDAY—"Charles 2d," "Uncle John."
A NEW DRAMA.
Of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation.
Doors open at 7½; Overture at 7¾.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY (SATURDAY) AT 2½.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE GRAND
COMIC ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD,
UNPARALLELED EQUESTRIAN,
GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.
LOUISE TOURNAIRE, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, FRANCOIS SEGRIST, ROBERT STICKNEY, YOUNG CARPENTER, PETIT GIORGA, N. AUSTIN, JAS. COOKE, M. OLMA, &c.

MAMMOTH CATTLE.
On exhibition, the Columbus and American, the largest pair of cattle ever raised in the world; fattened by W. & J. W. Storms, of Lagrange, Dutchess Co., N. Y., together with several other very fine cattle. Also, a splendid calf, will be exhibited for six or eight days only, at No. 385 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Open day and evening.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—23d Season—1864, 1865. THIRD CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1865. ORCHESTRAL PIECES: Sebmann's Symphony No. 1. Overtures, "Iphigenie in Aulis," and "Egmont," Beethoven. SOLO PERFORMERS: Madame VARIEN, Soprano; CAMILLE URSO, Violin, and WM. MASON, Piano. Conductor: THEODORE EISFELD. Extra member tickets for sale at the usual places. Tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert, $1 50 each. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. L. SPIER, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT! SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
Cures in from two to four days. Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded. Only ten pills to effect a cure; purely vegetable. Price $2. DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 215 Race-st., Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury. Loss of time no change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other one or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will raise their money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing me a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated IRELIABLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr.

THE ALBANY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

THE CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Testimony of Mayor Gunther, Leonard H. Boole and L. B. Winants.

The committee recently appointed by the State Senate to investigate various departments of the city and county government, continued its labors yesterday. A large number of gentlemen holding official positions were present.

Senator MUNGER said, that for the convenience of persons belonging to other departments, he would give notice that the committee would confine their investigation yesterday to the City Inspector's Department.

Mr. WHITING appeared for the Citizens' Association. Mr. BOOLE was represented by JOHN GRAHAM.

The first witness examined was Mayor GUNTHER, who testified that he took his seat on the 6th of January, 1864; after entering upon the duties of his office, certain statements were made to him in reference to the working of the City Inspector's Department, which he made the subject of a communication to the Common Council; this was done in consequence of the information furnished to him by persons who said they would testify to the facts.

The communication to the Common Council, and the order superseding Mr. BOOLE, were placed in the hands of the Examining Committee.

Mayor GUNTHER said his communication to the Common Council was referred to a committee of the Board of Aldermen, but what action was subsequently taken he did not know.

A correspondence between Mr. BOOLE and Mayor GUNTHER, in reference to the City Inspector's Department, was furnished to the committee.

Judge WHITING questioned the witness in regard to the expense attending the City Inspector's Department, when Mayor GUNTHER said he believed that the offices of wardens, health wardens, distributors of ordinances and inspectors of dumping grounds could be dispensed with.

Mr. GRAHAM objected to the testimony, as the witness did not speak of his own knowledge.

Judge WHITING said it was merely an investigation, and the testimony was competent.

Mayor GUNTHER said other witnesses would appear before the committee, who were more conversant with the workings of the departments, and they would probably throw more light on the subject than he could.

Judge WHITING said the witness was at the head of the City Government, and must be familiar with the workings of the departments.

The Chairman said the committee had decided that there were persons who might be examined as experts in regard to the workings of the departments. Many officials knew more about the the departments than the committee was supposed to know, and their opinions had been formed from information received in an official capacity, the committee would hear their evidence.

Mr. GRAHAM objected, as the opinions of officials might be formed from information given, or representations made, by persons who wished to secure the places of those in office.

Mayor GUNTHER continued, that the expense of carting away ashes might be dispensed with, as persons had offered to do it for nothing. He did not know what the expense incurred in removing ashes amounted to; that would appear by the books. The sum of $300.000 was put in the tax levy last year for cleaning the streets, but was afterwards taken out by the Comptroller. The bill passed by the Legislature was indefinite, and the Corporation Counsel insisted that if the manure was given to persons taking the contract for cleaning the streets, the city would be giving more than the Legislature allowed. Proposals to clean the streets for $300,000 were published by a committee, consisting of the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector. Two or three bids came in, but were ruled out because they did not come up to the specifications. Mr. BADGER'S came nearest to the terms of the contract. The committee, however, made a mistake, and read it $500,000, instead of $300,000. Mr. BADGER afterwards explained the error, but Mr. BOOLE objected to its form, as Mr. BADGER wanted the manure, &c., which could not be given. HACKLEY'S contract was for $379,000; the latter had the manure.

The witness said that by his estimate at present it was costing the city sixty thousand dollars a month to clean the streets. The work was subsequently ordered to be done by a resolution of the board of Health. The streets were cleaned, but the laborers became clamorous for their pay. A meeting was subsequently held in the Mayor's office, at which the Comptroller, City Inspector, and Mayor GUNTHER were present, to devise means to pay the laborers as the appropriations of the previous year had been exhausted. An arrangement was made by which these officials were to raise the money, by giving a joint note, on which the Broadway Bank advanced the money. The witness could not say at whose suggestion the plan was adopted. The note was made in accordance with the schedule supplied by the City Inspector's Department. The schedule was presented to the bank, upon which the money was advanced, and the men, on coming up and swearing to the amount due them, were paid their wages. The largest note drawn was for $302,984 32. He could not remember the number of notes given. The aggregate amount of the claims was drawn in one note, and the amount paid to the Comptroller, who expended the money. If any claims were not presented, the money was returned to the bank. The witness said, that by the advice of Judge WHITING, he refused to sign the last two or three notes. He was told that it was illegal. After his refusal to sign a note, Mr. BRENNAN told witness, in the presence of a large number of laborers, that he (BRENNAN) had signed the note, and if they did not get their money, it would be the Mayor's fault.

Mayor GUNTHER said he had been threatened with violence when he refused to sign the notes. Laborers had visited his house, and threatened to throw the ashes into his basement.

Judge WHITING put in evidence the specifications for cleaning the streets.

Mr. GRAHAM cross-examined Mayor GUNTHER at much length. He said Mr. BOOLE was appointed City Inspector, June 22, 1863; at that time HACKLEY had a contract for cleaning the streets which was virtually abandoned by the contractors. The streets afterward became very filthy, when the Board of Health in September, 1863, directed the City Inspector to clean the streets; the appropriation for cleaning the streets in 1863, was exhausted at that time; the first note given Mr. PALMER was for past labor. The witness testified in regard to the offer of Mr. BADGER to do clean the streets for $300,000; the committee decided it was informal aside from the error of $500,000 instead of $300,000. After the refusal of the Mayor to sign the note to pay the laborers, the Common Council took action in the matter, and indorsed the mode adopted by the Street-cleaning Commissioners. The Mayor then signed the note.

The Chairman inquired of the witness whether, when the committee found they could not enter into a contract for cleaning the streets, they all agreed upon the way the money should be raised to pay the laborers.

Mayor GUNTHER replied that they did, by the advice of counsel. They agreed that the contract could not be entered into upon the proposal made. The witness then testified as to the number of men employed by Mr. BOOLE, and said he thought a large number might be dispensed with.

Mr. GUNTHER'S examination having closed, the committee took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee continued its session at half past two o'clock.

Mr. GRAHAM said that Judge WHITING had consented that the defence should examine a witness who was about to leave the city. He was called to prove the measurement of the streets in this city.

LEONARD H. BOOLE, brother to the City Inspector, testified that he was employed by the City Inspector's Department; last year he measured the paved streets in this city, and that there were between two hundred and sixty-five and two hundred and seventy miles; there were about four hundred miles of paved and unpaved streets in the city.

Cross-Examined—I am Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

Judge WHITING—You are going to Virginia, today, are you not? A.—I am, Sir.

Q.—On what embassy are you going there? A.—That's none of your business, Sir.

Judge WHITING—How long will you remain?

WITNESS—That's none of your business.

Mr. BOOLE said he had obtained permission of the City Inspector to leave the city. The witness was examined as to the number and duties of the Inspectors in the City Inspector's Department.

The witness was examined in reference to printing and stationery furnished by Mr. JONES, but he was entirely ignorant of the matter. He did not know of a diamond pin, or other article of personal property, having come through Mr. JONES.

Mr. BOOLE said the duty of Health Wardens was to visit the dwellings of citizens and learn their sanitary condition. The Street Inspectors are always directed to clean the streets to the best advantage. The pay-rolls are made up under oath. The work charged in the Ninth Ward on the last three pay-rolls, was performed.

Judge WHITING called Mr. G. B. WINANTS, who testified that he resided at No. 424 West Twenty-third-street. He has been engaged in removing the ashes from the city. The ashes, dirt and garbage could have been removed from the city since Mr. BOOLE has been in office for nothing. The witness did not know the amount which the work has cost the city.

Judge WHITING said he saw by the Comptroller's estimate that, during the past year, there was spent on ash-cartmen, $259,328; dirt-cartmen, $105,210; sweepers and bell-men, $192,253; cleaning streets, special agreement, $64,475; clerks, special inspectors on dump-grounds, &c., $145,706.

The witness was asked whether the ashes could have been removed for nothing. He said they could. The witness offered to remove the coal ashes from the North side of the city free of expense, and would give $100,000 security for the faithful performance of the work. He offered to take the contract for one or five years. He also offered to take away the ashes from the East River in sixty days' notice. Mr. BOOLE promised to look into the matter, but he failed to make any arrangement with witness. Mr. BOOLE asked him why he proposed to do the work for nothing, when he had been getting eight cents a load. Witness replied that by taking all of the ashes of the city, he could do better than by taking the ashes of one dumping-ground at eight cents, as he wished to reclaim some lots in New-Jersey. Mr. BOOLE referred witness to Mr. BRADY. Mr. WINANTS said Mr. BRADY was not the proper person for him to negotiate with; that Mr. BOOLE was the head of the department, and he was the proper man for him to deal with. Mr. BOOLE said he understood his own business, and did not wish to be dictated to.

The witness subsequently had an offer for his boats, but refused to sell them, as he supposed they were to be used to take away the ashes from the dumping ground where he formerly worked.

Witness afterward sold half of his boats to a gentleman who asked him (witness) to write Mr. BOOLE, saying that he had sold his boats, as in that event the price of taking away the ashes would be raised from four to eight cents a load. Immediately after selling half of his boats to CHARLES SISSON, of Jersey City, they went to work removing the ashes from the city. At that time witness was able to carry out his contract with the city.

Cross-examined.—By Mr. GRAHAM—Witness has been engaged for nearly twenty years in carting away ashes from the city; he had received eight cents a load under the Hackley contract, and subsequently from Mr. BOOLE; the ashes and garbage could be removed from the city for nothing after they were dumped on the boat; he would not have taken a contract to freight the ashes for nothing six or eight years since; he had been engaged in filling in his property at Jersey City for nine years; during the last year witness did the work he could have taken the ashes away for nothing; the man who succeeded witness in doing the work, had a contract at four cents a load; witness retained a half interest in his boats, and received part of the ashes and one-half of the money received; the witness did not sell his boats for the purpose of getting out of his offer to remove the ashes for nothing; the sale of the boats was a bona fide transaction.

Mr. GRAHAM asked witness whether he thought Mr. BOOLE had done wrong in employing the boats at eight cents a load. He replied that he did not.

The counsel asked witness whether he had ever been engaged in trying to prevent cartmen from removing the ashes to the dock. Mr. WINANTS replied that he had not.

Mr. GRAHAM asked witness whether he could not have donated his one-half interest in the freightage which he retained. He replied there was nothing to prevent his doing so.

The witness said that many boatmen had complained that eight cents a load was not enough.

Senator MUNGER—What, in your judgment, would be a fair price per load for freighting the ashes?

Mr. WINANTS said that at Roosevelt and several other wharfs the ashes could be removed for nothing.

Mr. WINANTS made an explanation of his examination before Gov. SEYMOUR, when he made an error in his affidavit.

The committee adjourned to meet to-morrow morning in the Equity Court-room, in Duane-street, at half-past 10 o'clock.

A Sad Mortuary Record.

SUICIDE OF AN EMINENT PHOTOGRAPHER.

Yesterday morning Mr. HENRY W. M. MEADE, late of the firm of Messrs. MEADE BROTHERS, of No. 233 Broadway, was found dead in his bed at the Tammany Hotel. On the table in his room were four empty phials, with the apothecaries' labels and the written word "poison" thereon, and five letters to his friends, which we give below, as tending to throw light upon the case which we have in hand. These phials are small, the largest probably not having contained more than an ounce of poison, or about the quantity which a druggist might unsuspectingly supply to any applicant whose movements were not manifestly those of a maniac. From the statements of Mr. JOHN E. BROWN, clerk at Tammany Hotel, it appears that Mr. MEADE, who had frequently tarried over night at that house, applied for a room and registered himself as "H. W. SHANAGER, of New-York;" that he retired, but before locking his door ordered a hot brandy sling, and this was sent up. He then exhibited no evidence of aberration, and no person in the house gave him another thought until late yesterday morning, when he was found as above stated. A messenger was at once dispatched to the Coroner's office, and Coroner GAMBLE and Drs. PARADISE, WELTJE and SHAW promptly responded, and the two latter at once made a post-mortem examination, which revealed nearly three ounces of laudanum in the stomach. This, the empty phials, and the deceased's letters, rendered it a clear case of suicide, and the jury so declared it to be. The following are the deceased's last letters, and these we present without comment:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

MY DEAR WIFE: For all our disagreements I hope you forgive me, and for this cowardly act. I love you dearly, but the way I was situated and various other things, made our lives unhappy. May God bless you and make you happy, and may we meet above with our dear children. Pray for the repose of my soul and my dear children also. I am in such a state of mind I hardly know what I write; but I am weary of the world. Your affectionate husband, H. W. M. MEADE.

P. S.—I heard of Mr. BRANCH'S death from your brother. I do not blame you—so, be happy.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

MY DARLING CHILDREN, SARAH AND JESSIE: Forever pray for the repose of your father's soul. I pray that we may meet in that heavenly home where we hope to be at peace forever. O, forgive me what I have done; God knows how my heart has yearned toward you, and all I ask of you is to be virtuous and you will be happy. Sometimes come to my grave, my darlings, and bring flowers. God bless and comfort you. Your affectionate but unhappy FATHER.

P. S.—I should like your pictures buried with me, also the hair chain to be round in my trunk. My watch is for SARAH and my horse's seal for JESSIE, which is in my trunk.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

DEAR FATHER: Be comforted; we all have our faults. But I see no prospect for the future. I trust your friends in Philadelphia, and Mr. GRAHAM, will see you taken care of. It is an unworthy and cowardly act I do; but I cannot help it, and hope God will forgive me for it.

Your affectionate son, HENRY.

P. S.—I could say nothing this morning when I left.

NEW-YORK, Jan 25, 1865.

MY DEAR SISTER: Do not fret or worry about me. I want to be laid beside my poor mother, to have peace. God alone knows the sorrows of my heart. I have been placed in a peculiar position. I have been faint-hearted and generous. I have made a mistake. I hope God will forgive me this cruel act. We are not our own keepers. Say one kind word to mother in Heaven's wood, and comfort all who care about me. I hope that God will forgive me, and that we may all meet in Heaven.

Your affectionate brother, HENRY.

P. S.—My love to KATY and HARRY. To Mrs. FOOTE I wish you to express my great thanks. I have written Mr. GRAHAM about her.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

MR. GRAHAM: Dearest and best of friends, I have had to disguise many things from you as well as others, according to the custom of this world. Take care of those that are left, if possible. The sale of the gallery, &c., will provide something for them. I trust my sad fate may be a warning to those who indulge in liquors, and make them reform. It is the curse of the country. I am in a such a state of mind, committing this cowardly and foolish act, I know not what to do. I hope a good God will reward you for your kindness. If my wife should not marry again, as you have no children, it would be a great relief to me if you would adopt them and bring them up in virtue and goodness, and always let them remember their unhappy father with kindness, and visit my grave. Oh, let them try and forget the unholy act, and remember me with kindness that I have endeavored to show to them. I hope my wife will get a good husband, and that we may meet in Heaven, where all is pure and bright. Excuse the pencil writing and other things, under the dreadful circumstances.

Yours, very affectionately, H. W. MATTHEW MEADE.

N. B.—I saw plain the business would not pay, and I request to be paid out of the affairs, $100 to Mrs. F.; $25 to Mr. V. P., borrowed funds, and also $12 to a Mr. M. O. RILEY."

Mr. MEADE, who was a native of England, aged 42 years, resided at No. 37 Seventh-street. It is understood that the MEADE BROTHERS' partnership was dissolved more than a year ago.

Relief for Savannah.

Mr. S. D. BABCOCK, Treasurer of the Savannah Relief Committee, acknowledges the following additional subscriptions, viz.:

R. H. Allen & Co.	$25	Howell, Barr & Co.	$50
Geo. C. Collins	100	Gross & March	50
Sturges, Bennet & Co.	100	Dymond & Lally	25
Johnson & Lamarus	100	DeGroot & Peck	25
Bowerman Bros.	25	Jno. W. Hart & Co.	25
W. W. Thompson	25	Wm. J. Tisdale	50
Townsend, Church & Dike	50	Dennis Perkins & Co.	100
Skeel & Reynolds	50	R. T. Haines	25
Dow, Youngs & Co.	50	J. M. Morales & Co.	1,000
Eugene O'Sullivan & Co	50	Simon de Visser	500
Wm. Scott & Son	50	Kirkland & Yanascka	100
Jno. Scrymser & Co.	50	Jno. Chadwick	100
U. H. Ludley	50	J. W. Elwell & Co.	50
Henry Yelverton	50	Bernheimer Bros.	100
Burger, Hurlbut & Livingston	50	Total	$3,275
Francis Skiddy	50	Previously acknowledged	32,406
Wylie & Wade	50		
"Cash"	100	Gross total	$35,681

Relief of Soldiers' Families on Staten Island.

There are a large number of soldiers' families on Staten Island requiring relief. Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS delivered the first of a course of lectures for their benefit on Thursday night. The second will be delivered by Dr. GREGORY on Feb. 22—to be followed by lectures by GEO. W. CURTIS and others.

The New-York State Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association.

The New-York State Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association will hold its annual meeting in the City Hall in the City of Syracuse, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock M. The sheep breeders and wool growers of the State are invited to attend. The Executive Board of the Association will meet the preceding evening to transact important business, and the members are requested to report themselves at the Syracuse House at 7 o'clock P. M. HENRY S. RANDALL, President.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 27.

MR. WILSON'S CREDENTIALS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., (Union,) presented the credentials of Mr. WILSON, as Senator from Massachusetts, for six years from the 4th of March next, which were read.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to the resolution calling for a statement as to the amount of revenue collected in each district, &c. Mr. FESSENDEN states that the information called for will be found in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, already published.

THE CITIZENS OF SAVANNAH.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the petition of citizens of Savannah, for compensation for losses sustained by the destruction of property by Union troops. Which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

PETITION FOR COMPENSATION.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on several petitions for compensation to individuals for losses sustained by the incidents of war.

INCREASE OF SALARY.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) presented the petition of the Ohio employes in the different departments at Washington, praying for an increase of salaries. Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SUMNER presented similar petitions from citizens of Massachusetts in the employ of the Government, which were similarly referred.

GEN. JEFF. C. DAVIS AND THE GEORGIA NEGROES.

Mr. WILSON presented the following, which was objected to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire into and report on the action of Brevet Major-Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, in preventing negroes who had joined the army in its march through Georgia, from crossing a creek known as Ebenezer's Creek, near Savannah, by burning the bridge after his troops had crossed, on the night of the 8th of December last, many of these negroes having been killed by the rebel cavalry, or drowned while attempting to cross the river on rafts.

The above was accompanied by extracts from a letter from an officer in the army of Gen. SHERMAN, setting forth in detail the facts connected with the circumstance alluded to in the resolution.

THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) offered a joint resolution calling upon the President to issue his proclamation declaring the State of Arkansas to be no longer in insurrection against the United States, and authorizing the resumption of commercial intercourse between that and other States; also declaring that the Senators and Representatives recently elected in that State shall be recognized and admitted to seats in Congress. The resolution was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the President of the Senate appoint a committee of three to select persons to examine and count the vote of President and Vice-President.

PASSENGER TRAVEL FROM NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) presented a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce the regulations for the carrying of passengers between New-York and San Francisco, on the Atlantic side. A letter from passengers on a late trip of the steamship *Costa Rica*, complaining of bad treatment, insufficient accommodations, etc., was read. The resolution was adopted.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) introduced a bill to authorize the continuation of the Northern Pacific Railroad system eastward of Ontonagon, Michigan, and to provide for its connection eastward with the Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Canadian systems of railroads to Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Fort Wayne and Dayton. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

This bill secures for this extension the same grants and immunities possessed by the Northern Pacific Railroad for that portion of their line east of the Mississippi River. It also gives alternate sections for ten miles on either side of a proposed line from Little Bay De Noquet to the Straits of Mackinaw for the further extension of the route, and it authorizes the Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Railroad to extend its line to the Straits of Mackinaw under the same conditions upon which it was originally chartered.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend the act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims and provide for the payment for quartermaster's stores and subsistence furnished to the army of the United States. It also provides that the first section of the above act shall be so construed as not to embrace suits pending in the Court of Claims on the 4th of July, 1864. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ENLISTED MEN IN EACH STATE.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the aggregate number of men enlisted in each State for the military and naval service, the number of negroes recruited in each State, and in each county of Kentucky.

Mr. SUMNER objected to the resolution, and it lies over.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) the Deficiency Bill, from the House, was taken up.

Mr. CLARK explained that the section to give extra compensation to the employes of the Capitol was still in the bill, only it was worded differently.

Mr. CLARK moved to strike out the section referred to, and on that called the yeas and nays.

His motion was agreed to by a vote of 33 yeas against 3 nays; so the motion was stricken out, and the bill, as thus amended, was passed.

THE QUESTION OF RETALIATION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution advising retaliation for the cruel treatment of the Union prisoners.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) took the floor in opposition to the resolution. He said we had no evidence of an official character of present cruel treatment, and according to the principles of international law retaliation could not be forced for past cruelties. We had no evidence of the intention of the rebels to continue these cruelties, and he was opposed to giving the President power to torture our adversaries. He favored the motion of Mr. DAVIS to recommit the whole subject to the Military Committee. He believed it would not be inexpedient to appoint Commissioners to consult with the rebel authorities on the subject of the treatment of our prisoners. He would be willing to vote for any resolution looking to a legitimate degree of prospective retaliation.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) advocated the resolution as necessary and just, and not retrospective, but prospective in its operations.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) said that as there had been some doubt expressed in the debate as to whether these barbarities were continued up to the present time, he had taken the deposition of a prisoner recently escaped from Salisbury, N. C.

The lengthy deposition of an escaped soldier was read by the Clerk, showing that inhuman treatment to our soldiers was continued up to the present time.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) moved to amend by striking out the provision to retaliate in kind, and inserting, in lieu of it, the words "in conformity with the laws of nations."

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) inquired if the President was authorized to retaliate without special legislation giving him the authority to do so.

Mr. HOWARD replied, that he had no doubt that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, had that authority.

Mr. DOOLITTLE did not believe the President had such power. Congress had bestowed it specially on two occasions, in former wars, and he thought that, without the special authority of Congress, the President could not retaliate.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) believed that if the account was balanced, there would not be much difference between the conduct of the two sections, as to the treatment of prisoners. There were cruel men North and South, who treated prisoners inhumanly. He was opposed to retaliation.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) moved to adjourn, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded—Yeas 24, Nays 17.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, CONNESS and WRIGHT were appointed the Committee on Counting the Presidential Vote. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday Jan. 27.

To-day being set apart exclusively for the consideration of private bills, the House proceeded to the execution of that order, and at 4 o'clock adjourned.

The Government to Purchase the Custom-house.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 27.

The President has appproved the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give notice to the owners of the building in New-York City known as the Merchants' Exchange, and occupied as the Custom-house, the intention of the United States to purchase the same for the sum of one million dollars, in accordance with the terms stipulated in the existing lease of the property to the Government.

Gen. Butler to Speak at Lowell.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 27.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER is expected in Lowell to-morrow, and has accepted an invitation to address his fellow-citizens there to-morrow night.

Arrival of a Prize.

The British steamship *Charlotte*, of London, from Fort Fisher, captured by Admiral PORTER'S fleet under the walls of the fort, arrived at the navy-yard yesterday afternoon, in charge of E. W. WHITE, Acting Master. She is an ironside wheel vessel, quite new, of about 800 tons burthen; is 250 feet long, and has a general cargo, consisting of arms, ammunition, medicines, clothing, &c.; was on her second trip from Nassau to Wilmington. Her Captain and passengers are on board.

The prize officers are Edward W. White, Acting Master, commanding; A. F. West, Acting Ensign, David Louis, Acting Master's Mate, Walter Taylor, George O'Brien, and George W. Ryans, Third Assistant Engineers, and a crew of 23 men.

The British Steamship *Stag*, captured at the same time, left in company with the *Charlotte* for Boston, and it is thought will come in Sandy Hook and pass through the Sound, as she will probably need coal. She is about the same dimensions as the *Charlotte*, and with a cargo of similar description. She is in charge of Acting Master GOODWIN.

Evening Exchange.

$190.000	Am. Gold	219¼	200	Reading R	108
30,000	do	219¾	700	M. S. & N. I. R	65⅝
70,000	do	220	100	do	65
55,000	do	219	200	Cum. Coal Co	46
150,000	do	218¾	100	do	46
16,000	do	218¾	1400	Cleve. & Pitts	80¾
10,000	do	218¾	500	do	80¾
300	Erie Railway	73¼	500	do	80¾
200	do	73¾	400	do	80¾
500	do	73¾	800	do	80
200	do	73¾	700	do	80⅛
1000	do	73¾	200	do	80⅛
100	do	73½	100	Clev. & Tol. R	114¼
300	Hudson Riv. R.	168	200	Chi. & N. W	34
700	do	105	300	do	33⅞
400	do	104¾	200	do	34
300	Ill. Cen	116⅜	100	do	34
300	do	116¾	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	83⅝
200	do	117	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	93
100	do	117¾	100	do	93⅞
100	do	117¾	300	Mar. & M. Co	11
100	do	117½	100	do	11¼
100	do	117	100	do	11¼

Stock market on call and after, steady. Gold on call, strong; sold after call at 219½, then down to 217, and stood at close of report, 218

DEMOREST FOR FEBRUARY.—The February number of this beautiful monthly teems with the richest and most artistic plates. Among the embellishments is a magnificent engraving entitled "Sappho," with a poetical explanation from the pen of Miss Landon. A splendid piece of music graces its pages called "Anxious Thoughts," with an embellishment. Two fashion plates accompany the book, and it contains complete and thorough instructions as to how to cut and make all articles of dress. This is one of the most attractive and reliable monthlies published in America.—*Delaware State Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

THE OFFENSE IS RANK.

We hold it inexcusable in any person, male or female, when they subject us to an annoyance which a very little trouble on their part would obviate. Especially is this the case where the unfortunate possessor of a bad breath will persist in button-holding and intruding his views upon us, to our manifest mental and physical discomfort. If these good people would use the SOZODONT, it would not only render them acceptable acquaintances, but would at once greatly improve their teeth and breath.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR FEBRUARY, containing the Great Surgeons of the world—HARVEY, ABERNETHY, JENNER, HUNTER, COOPER, MOTT, and CARNOCHAN. Also, W. S. Landor, Mrs. Farnham, Mr. Clark, Mr. Kilbourn, Mr. Morrill, etc., is now ready. More about Muller; Gaining Confidence; Affectation; Prof. Owen on the Brain; The Human Face; Preëxistence; Religious duties of Children; How to Kill Ministers; Shooting a Gorilla; The Lost Races; with Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, and Psychology. $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. Newsmen have it. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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DIABETES.—It is a satisfaction for those who are afflicted with diabetes, inflammation of the kidneys, gravel, &c., to know that investigation and science has produced an invaluable article of medicine, known as Constitution Water. From a case coming under our observation, we are pleased to certify to the efficacy of the Constitution Water, and we cheerfully recommend it to those who may be unhappily suffering from gravel or any of its kindred difficulties. Messrs. MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st, are the General Agents.—*New-York Illustrated News.*

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

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For non-retention or incontinence of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

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G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

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HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

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Take no more unpleasant and unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

[Advertisement.]

A reliable Tonic, Diuretic, Blood Purifier and Invigorator—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MARRIED.

BUTTLE—SIMMONS.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, at St. Paul's Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., ROBERT BUTTLE and MARY R., daughter of the late P. W. Simmons, Esq., all of this city.

JOHNSON—HAIR.—At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, by Rev. G. M. McEckin, CHARLES D. JOHNSON and Miss MARY E. HAIR.

WILSON—WHITE.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Peter Stryker, WM. F. WILSON and FRANCES A. WHITE, both of this city.

DIED.

ANDERMAN.—In Concord, N. H., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, WILLIAM H. ANDERMAN, aged 63 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 196 Varick-st.

BROWNE.—On Friday, Jan. 27, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWNE, consort of Adolphus Browne.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Sun. inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the house of her son-in-law, Wm. E. Sturges, Esq., No. 135 West 40th-st.

BROWNE.—Suddenly, at Key West, Fla., on Thursday, Jan. 12, JOHN V. BROWNE, formerly of Jersey City, in the 53d year of his age.

CONDIT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25, in the 32d year of his age, LEWIS N. CONDIT, only surviving son of the late Hon. Silas Condit, of Newark, N. J.

The friends and relatives of the family, without further notice, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 86 Essex-st., Jersey City.

COWPERTHWAIT.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 27, of disease of the heart, BENJAMIN R. COWPERTHWAIT, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 117th-st., east of Avenue A.

CAVANAH.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM A. CAVANAH, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence near Woodbridge, N. J. Carriages will be in attendance at Rahway on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from New-York.

CANNON.—On Friday, Jan. 27, after a short illness, Mrs. AGNES ANN CANNON, widow of William, in the 75th year of her age.

The friends of her son, John A. Gabnon, and her grandson, J. E. Douglass, also the foreman and members of Rutgers Hose Co., No. 26, and the members of the House Carpenters' Union, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 20 Essex-st., New-York, on Sunday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock.

HALSTED.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, at his residence in Rye, Westchester County, JAMES D. HALSTED, aged 55 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place from Christ Church, Rye, on Monday next, Jan. 30, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation.

HARTMANN.—On Friday, Jan. 27, after a short illness, A. D'ORTON HARTMANN, of France, aged 41 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 152 East 14th-st., on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 10 A. M.

LEGGETT.—On Friday, Jan. 27, EDWARD W. LEGGETT, in the 44th year of his age.

Notice of his funeral in the evening papers.

LOUNSBERY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 26, MAGGIE, eldest child of Stephen R. and Elizabeth Lounsbery, in the 11th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. from the residence of her parents, in Greene-av., between Vanderbilt and Clinton.

MCEWAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, ISABELLA, youngest daughter of Hugh and Anne McEwan, late of Scotland, aged 17 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 8 Bowling-green, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock.

☞ Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy

NICHOLS.—In London, England, on Monday, Jan. 2, of consumption, MARY WILHELMINA,